THE

Bombay Gazette.

No. 55,506—New Series. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1911. PRICE: ONE ANNA

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
2nd Dec.	*GYPT	8000	----	—
9th „	SALSETTE	6000	INDIA	8000
16th „	ARABIA	8000	----	---
23rd „	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	10000
30th „	MALOJA	12500	----	—
1912				
6th Jan.	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	10000
13th „	PERSIA	8000	----	---
20th „	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	10000
27th „	OCEANA	7000	----	---
3rd Feb.	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
10th „	CHINA	8000	----	---
17th „	SALSETTE	6000	MANTUA	11000
24th „	EGYPT	8000	----	--
2nd Mar.	MACEDONIA	10500	----	---
9th „	ARABIA	8000	----	---
16th „	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	11000
20th „	*ARCADIA	7000	----	—
23rd „	PERSIA	8000	----	—
30th „	MARMORA	10500	----	—
6th April.	MOOLTAN	10000	----	—
13th „	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	11000
20th „	MANTUA	11000	----	---
27th „	SALSETTE	6000	MALOJA	12500
4th May.	EGYPT	8000	----	---
11th „	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	10000
18th „	ARABIA	8000	----	—

The above Regular Mail Steamers are fitted with *WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.*

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting Steamer at Port Said.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER, on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 P. M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

* INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER.

The S.S. "ARCADIA," 7,000 tons, will leave BOMBAY, at 2 p.m., on WEDNESDAY, 20th MARCH, 1912, direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying Passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

	Single.	Return.
To Marseilles	Rs. 495 or Rs. 594	Rs. 743 or Rs. 891
To London by Sea	Rs. 528 or Rs. 627	Rs. 792 or Rs. 940

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, booking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For Accommodation and further information, apply to

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent,

Bombay.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES,

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
Yarra	4142	Rosati	21st Dec. 1911.
Polynesien	6363	Bruno	18th Jan. 1912.
Ville de la Ciotat	6378	Eschenauer	15th Feb. 1912.
Sydney	4118	Costa	14th Mar. 1912.
Oceanien	4148	Cousin	11th April 1912.
Armand Behic	6385	Guionnet	9th May 1912.
Yarra	4142	Rosati	6th June 1912.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigations General Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on or about
Ville de la Ciotat	6378	Eschenauer	2nd Dec. 1911.
Sydney	4118	Costa	30th Dec. 1911.

For further particulars apply to—

J. de COURTOIS,
Albert Building Hornby Road. Agent.

SOCIETA NAZIONALE DI SERVIZI MARITTIMI (RUBATTINO LINE.)

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct.

FOR BRINDISI and VENICE Transhipping at PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
D. Balduino	4,580	D. Maganzini	15th Dec. 1911
R. Rubattino	4,580	Piazzoni	15th Jan. 1912

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE, BEER AND FANS.

	1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class
Single Tickets	Rs. 500	Rs. 350	Rs. 165
Return Tickets available two years	Rs. 750*	Rs. 525	Rs. 247-8

* Inside Cabins, Rs. 400 Single and Rs. 600 Return.

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.

Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples, or Genoa. 1st Class, Rs. 740; Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break their Journey at any port en route.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by the Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles or by the Austrian Lloyd from Trieste.

BOMBAY TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
Capri	6000	P. Figari	16th Dec. 1911.

Fares to COLOMBO Rs. 75, to PENANG Rs. 140 to SINGAPORE Rs. 165 and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

Through bills of lading for Mediterranean Black Sea, and American Ports issued.

Subject to alterations.

For further particulars apply to—

G. DEGROSSI,
Agent.

Elphinstone Circle.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock.

Steamer.	Tons.	Sailing.	Date.	Time.	Route via.
Linga	2184	Fri.	1st Dec.	6 a.m.†	direct.
Lhasa	2184	Tue.	5th Dec.	11 a.m.	‡via P. D. & C. M.
Dwarka	1695	Thurs.	7th Dec.	9 a.m.	*C. M.

† Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.
‡ Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.
* Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "Dwarka," 1695 tons, on Thursday, 7th Dec. calling at Muscat, Linga, Bushire, and Mahomerah.

FOR PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

S. S. "Malda," 1951 tons, on Wednesday 6th December, calling at Verawal, Mangrol, Karachi, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, and Bushire.

FOR EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA. (Monthly.)

S. S. "Palamcotta," 3418 tons, on or about 1st December, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

A Steamer on or about 16th December.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, Bombay.

1st December, 1911.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BANKERS, ARMY, & PASSENGER AGENTS,

BOMBAY.

PASSAGE & SHIPPING.

PASSAGES	Booked without charge.
BERTHS	Carefully Selected.
STEAMER PLANS	Sent for Inspection.
HANDBOOK	Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis.
BAGGAGE	Shipped and Insured.
PASSENGERS	Met on arrival.
CALCUTTA:	GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON:	GRINDLAY & Co.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILING FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

The following SAILINGS have been arranged:—

ANCHOR LINE SAILINGS.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON, 1911.

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Captain.	Leave Bombay.
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	4th Dec. 1911
Olympia	5124	R. H. Brown, R.N.R.	20th „ „
Circassia	6716	C. F. Osborne R.N.R.	3rd Jan. 1912
Scindia	5106	W. Kelso	23rd „ „
Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	7th Feb. „

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON 1912.

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Captain.	Leave Bombay about.
*Elysia	6368	A. Haig	24th Feb. 1912
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	8th Mar. „
Olympia	5124	R.H. Brown, R.N.R.	23rd „ „
Circassia	6716	C.F. Osborne R.N.R.	6th Apr. „
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	21st „ „
Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	3rd May „
*Elysia	6368	A. Haig	17th „ „
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	2nd June „

*"Fitted with Marconi Wireless Telegraphy".

Schedule of the revised rates of fares from Bombay Homeward ports by the Anchor Line steamers:—

	Single.	Return
Bombay to Suez	Rs. 413	627
Bombay to Portsaid	„ 446	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	„ 578	924
Bombay to London Overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool.	„ 653	999
Bombay to Gibraltar	„ 590	891
Bombay to Liverpool	„ 605	957
Bombay to New York	„ 808	1,340
Bombay to Cairo, including train fare from Suez	„ 446	

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea planters, &c.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

For any further information regarding passage apply to the undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE. (GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE)

BOMBAY to EAST and SOUTH AFRICA.

THE following steamers will SAIL:—

Steamers.	Tons.	Capts.	To Sail on or about
Koenig	4930	Von Holdt	19th Dec. 1911.
a Praesident	3310	Bremer	2nd Jan. 1912.
Markgraf	3680	Ihle	12th Jan. 1912.

Taking passengers and cargo for LAMOO, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, GERMAN and PORTUGUESE COAST PORTS, DURBAN and CAPE.

a Will call at Seychelles.

For Rates and Particulars apply to—

A. STRANDES & Co.,
Agents,

24. Medow Street, Bombay, 22nd November, 1911.

"THE EMPIRE."—The file of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" is available to enquirers at the office of "THE EMPIRE," LIMITED, No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the file of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette, Limited, 2 Green Street, Fort, behind the Bank of Bombay.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER

CAPITAL	£1,200,000
RESERVE FUND	£1,625,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE:

38, Bishopsgate, London E. C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Hamburg
Bombay
Calcutta
Madras
Rangoon
Colombo
Karachi
Amritsar
Penang
Puket
Thaiping (Perak F. M. S.)
Ipoh (Perak), F. M. S.
Medan Deli (Sumatra)
Singapore
Malacca
Kuala Lumpur (F. M. S.)
Klang (F. M. States.)
Seremban (F. M. States.)
Bangkok
Batavia
Sourabaya
Saigon
Manilla
Cebu
Hongkong
Canton.
Foochow
Shanghai
Tientsin
Hankow
Yokohama
Kobe
New York

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES, bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter period at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS 10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—10-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

POST BOX No. 34.

JOHN GREIG,
Esplanade Road, Bombay. Agent.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£562,500
RESERVE FUNDS	£325,000

HEAD OFFICE:

40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS

The Bank of England.

The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

BOMBAY, KARACHI, CALCUTTA, Sub-Branch, HOWRAH (Calcutta), RANGOON, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, KUALA LUMPUR, PENANG, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
Esplanade Road, Bombay. Manager.

COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

ESTABLISHED, 1758.

Registered under the Companies (Consolidated) Act 1908.

CAPITAL PAID UP	£400,000
RESERVE	£50,000

HEAD OFFICE:—16, Charing Cross, London.

BRANCHES:—Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Rawal Pindi, Murree and Srinagar (Kashmir).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained upon application.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened, terms on application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Current Rate of Exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made and ADDRESSES Registered in London free of charge.

INSURANCES of every description effected.

SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT of CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOK supplied on application.

A copy of the half yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE:

16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S. W.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£ 2,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	£ 1,000,000
RESERVE FUND	£ 850,000

HEAD OFFICE:

26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON E. C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,
Bombay,
Madras,
Karachi,
Lahore
Amritsar,
Delhi,
Cawnpore
Tuticorin,
Cochin,
Chittagong,
Rangoon,
Mandalay,
Colombo,
Kandy
Newara-Eliya,
Aden (Camp.)
Aden, (Steamer Point)
Zanzibar,
Mombassa,
Nairobi,
Nakuru,
Kisumu.
Jinja,
Kampala,
Entebbe.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receive same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

Post Box No. 141.
BOMBAY

W. J. K. HEGARTY,
Acting Manager.

THE KEENEST PHOTOGRAPHER

is frequently deterred from carrying a good camera by the weight and bulk of suitable apparatus. In the

GOERZ VEST-POCKET TENAX CAMERA

he will find what he needs. The Camera is so small that it can be carried in the Vest Pocket, as it measures only 3 1-2in. by 2 3-4in. by 1in. and weighs only 13 ozs., but it produces negatives so sharp and clear that they can be enlarged to very considerable dimensions without any perceptible loss of definition. This is because it is fitted with

A GOERZ LENS

and is made throughout by The C. P. Goerz Optical Works, Ltd., whose optical products are world-famous. It is so simple, compact and unobstrusive, yet is made ready for instant use by pressing a spring. For portraits or very remote objects there is a focussing adjustment, and the little pictures it produces are superb. A special feature of the V. P. T. Camera is an automatic Enlarger which can be supplied with it, which will enable pictures 7in. by 5in. to be printed with practically the same ease and facility as direct contact prints.

V. P. T. Camera, improved model fitted with Syntor Lens	Rs. 130
V. P. T. Camera, do. do. fitted with Dagor Lens	Rs. 172
Automatic Daylight Enlarger	Rs. 32

We also stock the Special Film Tenax, Autofok and Manufok Tenax cameras for 1-4 plate pictures which have all the advantages of the popular type of folding hand and stand camera, yet are compact enough to be carried in the pocket.

We shall be pleased to demonstrate the use of above cameras and give advice to intending purchasers and develop first exposures free of charge.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

MONGINI BROTHERS.

CORONATION CHOCOLATES

IN BOXES WITH PORTRAIT OF THEIR MAJESTIES;

tied with Red, White, Blue Ribbon:—

1/2 lb. size box	Re. 1
1 lb. size box	Rs. 2

Also a large selection of CORONATION BOXES having portraits of

THEIR MAJESTIES THE KING-EMPEROR AND QUEEN-EMPRESS,

From As. 14 to Rs. 5 per box.

CORONATION BOXES OF CROCKERS, CROWNS, CROWN GEMS, SAILOR KING, ETC.

MONGINI BROTHERS,

25-27-29. Church Gate Street, BOMBAY.

SEND FOR 'XMAS LIST NOW READY.

B. O. C. KEROSINES { WATERLILY 150° F. CHUKKER 125° F. VICTORIA 125° F.

B. O. C. LUBRICATING OILS.

B. O. C. MOTOR OILS, A. & B. MOTOR GREASES.

Specially Prepared for MOTOR-CARS, MOTOR CYCLES & BOATS.

BURMAH OIL COMPANY. LTD.

Agents:—SHAW, WALLACE & CO., BOMBAY.

VETARZO BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.

This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve power, whether induced by worry, over-work, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, night sweats, and all other phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, are successfully combated by this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c.; restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE.

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, secondary symptoms, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for "VETARZO Brain and Nerve Food," or "VETARZO Blood Medicine," whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture), for the sake of extra profit. Price in England, 2/9. Every genuine bottle of these medicines bears the British Government Stamp with the words "VETARZO REMEDIES" impressed thereon, in white letters on a red ground, by direction of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners. Registered Trade Mark "VETARZO." Legal proceedings will be taken against persons imitating.

COMMON SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A new medical work on the causes and most scientific and practical means of self-cure ever discovered for nervous exhaustion, depression of spirits, want of zest and energy, &c., with practical observations on marriage and full directions for removing certain disqualifications that destroy the happiness of wedded life. It also treats on urinary derangements, secondary symptoms, stricture, &c., and no sufferer should fail to procure a copy. Post free in plain envelope on receipt of Postal Order Sixpence, from The Vetarzo Remedies Co., Gospel Oak, London, or of agents for above medicines. Price 10 annas Post Free.

Agents for India:—TREACHER AND CO., LTD. BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

CLARKES B. 41. PILLS.

A warranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel, Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years' success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world

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TO PARENTS.

COMFORTABLE HOME for CHILDREN Anglo-Indians. Every care and attention Best Schools near. Terms Moderate, Reference kindly permitted to Mr. D. M. INGLIS, of Messrs James Finlay & Co., Ltd, Bombay, and Mr. R KENNEDY' 35, Marine Lines Bombay.

FOX 'XMAS SEASON!

THE HOUSE FOR THE FOLLOWING ARTICLES JUST TO HAND.

WALNUTS, soft shell 1st quality.
ALMONDS, soft shell 1st quality.
HAZELNUTS, 1st quality.
CHESTNUTS, fresh and in sound state.
MALAGA RAISINS, for dessert.
SMYRNA FIGS, in 2 1-4 lbs. boxes compressed.

FRUITS IN SYRUP, from the well known House of Cutting Packing Co., California (assorted).

Various other Goods of Stores and Provision from the First Class Houses.

GRIGNOLINO WINE (Claret) the best and genuine at Rs. 12 per doz. bottles.

SINGAPORE RATTAN CHAIRS, SETTIES & TABLES of various Designs in large Stock.

Visit at our Stores early at

C. COLONNELLO SON & Co.,

THE ITALIAN STORES.

105, MEADOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

"GENTLEMEN-THE KING"!!

of cures for Fever, Ague, and Influenza is

BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE AND PILLS

because they CURE. They are absolutely certain. One rupee each.

BATLIWALA'S TONIC PILLS

for pale people, is a valuable remedy in all cases of overwrought brain work, impotency, weakness, early stage of consumption, and indigestion, etc, etc. Re. 1-8ans.

BATLIWALA'S TOOTH-POWDER

is scientifically mixed with "Mayaphal" and English antiseptic drugs. Ans. 4, each.

BATLIWALA'S RING-WORM OINTMENT

cures ring-worm Dhobies itch in a day. Ans. 4 each.

OF ALL DEALERS OR OF

DR. H. L. BATLIWALA J.P.,

WORLI LABORATORY, Dadar, BOMBAY.

GRIMAULT & Co.'s ENERGICAL SYRUP

THE BEST NERVINE TONIC FOR BRAIN AND BODY.

IT is prescribed in cases of Nervous Exhaustion, Neurasthenia, Anæmia, Chlorosis to shorten convalescence, loss of manhood, etc.

SOLE AGENTS:

V. C. DASTUR & CO.,

PRINCESS STREET, BOMBAY.

A FACT WORTH NOTING.

PAGE & SANDEMAN'S

Celebrated

INVALID'S PORT

Gold Capsule, is

SECOND TO NONE.

Insist on having it.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

PAGE & SANDEMAN, LONDON, ENGLAND

PRICE Rs. 3.

THE

Bombay Gazette

EXCHANGE TABLES.

(REVISED AND ENLARGED.)

STERLING INTO RUPEES.

RUPEES INTO STERLING.

ADVANCING BY 32NDS

FROM

1s. 3¾d. to 1s. 4 23/32d.

ALSO

Tables of Par Conversion—Commission—Interest—Decimal Values—Due Dates.

SECOND EDITION.

"THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE,

2, GREEN STREET, FORT, BOMPAY.

1909.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY TRADES ASSOCIATION, LD.

THE MEMBERS of the Bombay Presidency Trades Association will CLOSE their Establishments, on SATURDAY, the 2nd Dec. and TUESDAY, the 12th Dec. as far as is consistent with the nature of their respective businesses.

R. D. HUGHES,
Secretary.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that we have THIS DAY ADMITTED MR. NEVILLE GREAVES HUNT, as a partner in our firm.

GREAVES COTTON & CO.

THE ARMY AND NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LD.,

of 105, Victoria Street, Westminster, London, S. W.

THE BOMBAY BRANCH of the SOCIETY will be CLOSED on SATURDAY, the 2nd instant, (Public Holiday.)

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK WILL be CLOSED on SATURDAY, the 2nd proximo, THURSDAY the 7th proximo and TUESDAY the 12th proximo, those days being Public Holidays, under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 25th November, 1911.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE.

INTIMATION is hereby given that the ELEPHANTA CAVES and the APPROACH ROADS to the same will be CLOSED to the public on TUESDAY, the 5th Proximo, owing to the intended visit to the Caves on that date, of THEIR IMPERIAL MAJESTIES, the KING-EMPEROR and QUEEN-EMPRESS and SUITE.

E. M. PROES, A.M. Inst., C. E.,
Executive Engineer, Presidency.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

A SPECIAL SERVICE OF LOCAL TRAINS WILL RUN ON DECEMBER 2ND AND 4TH.

FULL PARTICULARS of which can be seen at Stations or from Hand Bills which can be obtained at the Company's Offices.

ROYAL PROCESSION ON DECEMBER 2ND.

NO TRAINS will stop at MARINE LINES and CHARNI ROAD STATIONS between 1-30 P. M. and 6 P. M.

FIREWORKS IN BACK BAY DECEMBER 4TH.

NO LOCAL TRAINS will run between COLABA and GRANT ROAD, from 10-0 P. M., until 12.45 A. M. After 12-45 A. M. Trains will commence running from Colaba and Church Gate to Stations beyond Grant Road only. Passengers will not be booked to and from Marine Lines and Charni Road.

After the Fireworks in Back Bay are over i.e., from about 11-30 P. M., Trains will run every 10 minutes from Grant Road to Andheri, stopping at all Stations, and connecting Trains will run onwards from Andheri.

Level-crossing Gates between Chowpatti and Colaba will be closed as may be required for the passage of Trains upto 11 P. M. but from 11 P. M., upto 12-45 A. M. no Trains will be run South of Grant Road and the Gates will be kept open uninterruptedly. Chowpatti Level-crossing will be specially widened for this occasion.

FREDERICK W. HANSON,
General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 27th November, 1911.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

RESERVED ACCOMMODATION ON the 3rd and 4th December, by the Northern Express and by the Durbar Special, on the 4th December, is being arranged by the Traffic Superintendent, in these offices.

Tickets and Special coupons for these trains will be issued from this office and intending Passengers are hereby advised that without a special coupon they will not be able to gain admission to the Station.

Intending Passengers are requested either to call or send someone on their behalf to the office of the Traffic Superintendent, during office hours, on any day between November 29th and December 3rd to purchase tickets and obtain coupons.

FREDERICK W. HANSON,
General Traffic Manager.
General Traffic Manager's Office,
Bombay, 29th November, 1911.

THE BOMBAY STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

EXCURSIONS IN THE HARBOUR ON THE NIGHTS of the 2nd, 4th and 5th December, 1911, TO VIEW the ILLUMINATION of the FLEET, the City, and the display of Fireworks.

Steamer leaves Mody Bunder, at 9-15 p. m. (S. T.) returning at midnight.

FARE :—Rs. 2 per Passenger.

Seats should be booked beforehand at the Company's Mody Bunder Booking Office, Kandewadi Booking Office, and at Messrs. A. J. D'Souza and Co's Office, 11, Tamarind Lane, Fort.

KILLICK NIXON & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 28th Nov., 1911.

AUSTRALIAN CHAFF.

A QUANTITY of FRESH AUSTRALIAN OATEN CHAFF now available FOR SALE. Price Four Rupees per bag of about ninety pounds, delivered free in Bombay.

Apply—

R. G. BALDOCK LIMITED,
BYCULLA.

NOTICE.

THE CONTRACT for the entire supply of Petrol to the Coronation Durbar Camps at Delhi, has been placed with the Burma Oil Co., Ltd., and all motorists attending the Durbar would be well advised to communicate with the Agents of the Company, Messrs. Shaw Wallace and Co., from whom particulars as to the arrangements made for distribution can be obtained.

SHAW WALLACE & Co.,
Taj Building,
Bombay.

NOTICE.

ON behalf of our client Mr. CHHOTALAL MULCHAND, Proprietor of the "Gaiety Theatre," the public are hereby WARNED against ENTERING THE TERRACES, on the 2nd floor, of our clients above property a portion of one of which Terraces has been given on lease by our client to Mr. L. P. M. Gomes, Photographer for erecting a Photographic Studio.

Any one entering the said Terraces without our clients written consent for viewing the Imperial Procession will be treated as trespassers and dealt with as such.—Dated this 28th day of November, 1911.

ARDESIR, HORMASJI & DINSHAW & Co.,
Solicitors for Mr. Chhotalal Mulchand.

NOTICE.

THE RETAIL PRICE of "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., is 2 annas per copy.

The rates for Subscribers are unaltered, viz., Rs. 37-8 per annum credit, or Rs. 30 in advance, post free.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the office by 6 p.m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR HOLIDAYS RETURN TICKETS AT REDUCED RATES.

FIRST AND SECOND CLASS RETURN TICKETS, at single fares for the DOUBLE JOURNEY, will be issued between any two Stations over 100 miles apart over the G. I. P. Railway, from the 15th to 31st December, 1911, and will be available for completion of the Return Journey up to midnight of the 15th January, 1912.

This concession will also be applied to Stations, short of 101 miles provided fares are paid as for 101 miles.

Full particulars of the concession allowed over other railways can be obtained at Stations or from the Undersigned.

A. C. RUMBOLL,
General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 20th November, 1911.

G. I. P. R.

LOCAL TRAIN SERVICE.

ON SATURDAY, 2nd December, the following Trains will not Run :—

From V. Terminus 6-30, 7-39, 15-20 for Kurla, 6-50, 7-18 for Thana, 5-50 for Kalyan.

From Kurla 6-45, 8-45, 17-32, From Thana 6-42, 7-40, From Kalyan 6-28, 8-55, 9-21.

An Extra Train leaving Kalyan, at 9-4 will run.

On Sunday, 3rd December. the service of Trains will be the same as Week days, the Trains above notified as not running on 2nd December, will also not run on the 3rd December.

A. C. RUMBOLL,
General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 30th November, 1911.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 429 of 1911.

FATMABAI, daughter of SHAIK AMIR, of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing at Jacob Circle without the Fort of Bombay.......................... Plaintiff.

Vs.

ISMAIL EBRAHIM, of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing at Mahim without the Fort of Bombay.................Defendant.

WHEREAS in pursuance of a Warrant of Sale of immoveable property, dated the 27th day of October, 1911, the Sheriff has been directed TO SELL BY PUBLIC AUCTION, at the instance of the Plaintiff abovenamed, all the right, title and interest of the Defendant abovenamed, in the following property:—

All that piece or parcel of pension and tax land of ground together with the messuage, tenements or dwelling-house hereditaments and premises standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Mahim Custom Road outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 566 square yards or thereabouts, Registered in the Books of the Collecter of Land Revenue under Old No. 488, New No. 4318, Old Survey No. 1-28, and New Survey No. 6, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under G. Ward No. 5430, and Street No. 97-99, and 101 and bounded as follows:—That is to say on the East and South by the property of Shamrao Pandurang, on the West by the said Mahim Custom Road, and on the North by the public passage.

Notice is hereby given to all persons having rights in or charges of claims of the above-named property (other than claims involving an objection to the attachment or seeking the removal of the same,) that they should on or before the 2nd day of January 1912, lodge in my office a statement verified by oath or solemn affirmation of such rights, claims or charges.—Dated this 22nd day of November, 1911.

K. F. MODI,
Assistant Commissioner.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

ADDITIONAL LOCAL TRAIN FROM BOMBAY, TO THANA.

AN ADDITIONAL SPECIAL TRAIN to the TIMINGS given below will run on the 2nd, 4th and 5th December, 1911, inclusive from VICTORIA TERMINUS to THANA, stopping at all Stations enroute for the convenience of 1st, 2nd and 3rd class suburban Passengers.

		H.	M.
Victoria Terminus	... Dep.	24	0
Thana ...	... Arr.	1	9

A. C. RUMBOLL,
General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 17th November 1911.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

DELHI CORONATION DURBAR.
CORONATION EXPRESS
Direct
VICTORIA TERMINUS TO KINGSWAY.

THE CORONATION EXPRESS leaving Victoria Terminus at 22-30 daily runs to Kingsway Station, on the Durbar Railway, stopping at Imperial Service and Provincial Camp stations.

2. Passengers for Army Camp and Cavalry Camp Stations will change at Azadpur Junction, on the Durbar Railway into Durbar Railway Trains.

3. The Up Coronation Express will also leave Kingsway daily, at 20-25, and will pick up Passengers from Provincial Camp and Imperial Service Stations.

4. Passengers for Delhi City should book to and alight at Delhi Sadar.

A. C. RUMBOLL,
General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 29th November, 1911.

NOTICE.

NEW WORKSHOP CLASSES for Sub-overseers, Mechanical and Electrical Engineers commence from January 1912.

Candidates for admission to the Sub-overseer sale must have passed one of the following examinations :—

(1). the School Final Examination,
(2). the European High School Examination,
(3). the full Senior Commercial Examination of the London Chamber of Commerce,
(4). the Cambridge Senior Local Examination.

2. In the absence of any candidate who has passed one of these Examinations, a Matriculate may be admitted, provided that—

(i). he passed the Matriculation Examination not later than 31st December 1909, and
(ii). the admission is made before 31st July 1913.

After 31st July 1913 no Matriculate shall be admitted in the Sub-overseer class unless he is qualified under some other rule.

Entrance Examination for Mechanical and Electrical Engineers takes place on the 4th January, 1912.

Application with one Rupee registration fee should reach Principal on or before 25th December, 1911.

B. A. SOLOMON,
for Superintendent.

WE SEND YOU FREE A SAMPLE COPY OF INDUSTRY.

A monthly Journal Handicrafts and Commerce containing useful and practical hints for preparing household necessities, starting of small mechanical industries etc. etc.

New features, including illustrations. are added in the second year.

Royal Ed. Rs. 2. People's Ed. Re. 1-3.

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Interesting Throughout.
For Advertisers—
Absolutely sure medium.

For Free sample copy and revised Adv. rates.
Please write to the MANAGER,
"INDUSTRY," Shambazar, Calcutta.

AMUSEMENTS.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

NEW QUEEN'S ROAD,
CHOWPATTY.
Half-Owner and Manager,
MAURICE E. BANDMANN.

LAST TWO NIGHTS OF THE BRILLIANTLY SUCCESSFUL SEASON OF

MATHESON LANG
AND
MISS HUTIN BRITTON

Supported by the Lang-Holloway Company.

TO-NIGHT,
The delightful Romantic Comedy,

SWEET NELL OF OLD DRURY
BY PAUL KESTER
will be played with
Mr. MATHESON LANG as Charles II
Miss HUTIN BRITTON as Nell Gwynne.

TO-MORROW NIGHT,
LAST PERFORMANCE
IN BOMBAY
Shakespeare's Immortal Tragedy,

ROMEO & JULIET

Romeo...Mr. MATHESON LANG.
Juliet...Miss HUTIN BRITTON.

Prices Rs. 5, Rs. 3 and Re. 1. Boxes Rs. 25 and Rs. 40. Doors open at 8-30.
Curtain rises at 9-30.
Plan of Seats at S. ROSE & Co.

The Management of the above Theatre beg to inform the public that as Messrs ROSE & Co. will be closed on Saturday, December 2nd, the Matheson Lang Bookings for that Night's performance which will be ROMEO & JULIET will be at the Theatre Box Office from 10 a.m. to 3 p.m.

BANKS.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital..........................	$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 16,750,000
Gold Reserve Fund..........................	$ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

AMOY
BANGKOK
BATAVIA
BOMBAY
CALCUTTA
CANTON
COLOMBO
FOOCHOW
HAMBURG
HANKOW
HONGKONG
IPOH
JOHORE,
KOBE
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RANGOON
SAIGON
SAN FRANCISCO
SHANGHAI
Do HONGKEW
SINGAPORE
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TIENTSIN
YOKOHAMA
YLOILO

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent, per annum on Daily Balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided the sum accrued amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on term which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

J. A. JEFFREY,
Agent.
Carlton House. Outram Road, Bombay.

STANDARD OIL CO. OF NEW YORK,

MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY:

BRAND	Price. Rs.	a.	p.	
Snowflake 150 deg.	6	0	2	per case
White Rose, 150 deg.	5	12	2	do.
Chester, 125 deg.	4	12	2	do.
Devoes Brilliant 125 deg. ...	4	8	2	do.
Tiger 125 deg.	4	8	2	do.
Monkey Brand, 125 deg. ...	4	0	2	do.
White Camelia 125° (in tins) .	3	10	0	per two tins.
Elephant, 125 deg. (in tins) ..	3	10	0	do.
do. 125 deg. (in Bulk)	3	0	0	per 8 gallons
Camel 125 deg. (in tins)	3	10	0	per two tins

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil on Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.

All case oil sold by Standard Oil Co. of New York is IMPORTED IN CASES.

Bandra Agent adds one anna to the above prices excepting for bulk.

Coorla and Andheri Agents add one anna and Thana Agent adds 2 1-2 annas to the above prices.

Order books supplied gratis on application.

AMUSEMENTS.

EXHIBITION OF OLD BOMBAY.

TIMES
OF OPENING
during the visit of
H. I. M. THE KING EMPEROR

TO-DAY, Dec. 1st AT 4 P. M.
AS USUAL

SATURDAY, Dec. 2ND, 7-30 P. M.

SUNDAY, Dec. 3rd, 3 P. M.

MONDAY, Dec. 4th, and thereafter
AT 4 P. M.

STADIUM will be closed from Dec. 1st to Dec. 4th inclusive.

TO-DAY.
EXTENSIVE PROGRAMME
OF AMUSEMENTS.
Band of Norfolk Regt.
Pipers of Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders.
IN THEATRE: Royal Warwickshire Amateur Dramatic Co.

EMPIRE THEATRE.

MANAGEMENT—Mr. COHEN,
Grand Opera House, Calcutta.
TO-NIGHT ! TO-NIGHT ! !

FRIDAY LAST NIGHT LAST NIGHT LAST NIGHT LAST NIGHT LAST NIGHT LAST NIGHT DEC. 1
OF THE

ALLAN WILKIE
LONDON REPERTORY, COY.,
IN
The famous Romantic Drama,
"THE CARDINAL"
By Louis N. Parker, from the St. James's Theatre London.

TO-NIGHT ! TO-NIGHT ! !
GRAND SOUVENIR NIGHT.
GRAND SOUVENIR NIGHT.
GRAND SOUVENIR NIGHT.
GRAND SOUVENIR NIGHT.
GRAND SOUVENIR NIGHT.

FREE SOUVENIR DISTRIBUTED FREE

Students and Children Half Price
(Gallery excepted).
Prices as Usual. Plan at Soundy's.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

DURBAR DANCE.

IN THE TOWN HALL,
ON DECEMBER 12TH,
Commencing at 9-30 P. M.

Tickets :—Gentlemen Rs. 5. Ladies 2-8 inclusive of Buffet Supper.

Tickets may be obtained through any Member of the B. V. A., subject to the Rules of the Corps.

EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH.

TO-MORROW,
GRAND CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.
"TONY."
A fine Dramatic Film.
"THE KING AND THE WOOD CUTTER."
A Beautifully Colored Country Story
AND
OTHER POPULAR PICTURES.

TIME AND PRICES AS USUAL.

SKATING RINK.

OPEN DAILY.
PRACTICE SESSION:—8 to 9 A. M.
Ladies only—9-30 to 10-30 A. M.
EVENING SESSION—6 to 8
BAND : THURSDAYS & SATURDAYS
The Evening Session 6 to 8 will be CLOSED on SATURDAY, 2nd December.

SELF CURE NO FICTION! NO SUFFERER NEED NOW DESPAIR. THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.

THERAPION No. 1 in a remarkably short time, often a few days only, Cures discharges (either sex) superseding injections.

THERAPION No. 2 Cures blood poison, bad legs, ulcers, sores, painful swelled joints, &c.—when mercurial treatment fails.

THERAPION No. 3 Cures chronic weakness, lost vigor and vital force. Either Number Therapion & all self treatment directions enclosed, of chemists or post free 3/- from The Le Clerc Medicine Co., Haverstock Rd., Hampstead, London, Eng. Try New Dragee (Tasteless) Form of Therapion, easy to take, safe, lasting cure. Trade Marked word 'THERAPION' is on British Govt. Stamp affixed to every genuine packet.

THERAPION CURES TO STAY CURED.

SOLD BY TREACHER & Co., BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

MR. N. P. KHARAS writes :—Singer's Sewing Machines are proved satisfactory in all respects. They are so strong that they can hardly go out to order, and as far as the mechanical excellence is concerned they are best in the World.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisement for Clerks, Servants, &c., Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Not exceeding three lines, Re. 1. Each succeeding line, annas 8. Minimum charge Re. 1.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

YOUR PIANO.—Does it need TUNING or REPAIRING? We place the services of a thoroughly Competent Workman at your disposal. Our charges are MODERATE, and whatever we do for your Instrument, we guarantee that it will be done as well as it is possible.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., AGENTS for the world-known "Bluthner" Pianos, Bombay and Poona.

VISITORS TO DELHI.—Will save money and trouble by arranging with L. GOPI NATH, Kashmere Gate, Delhi, for their requirements of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CARRIAGES, MOTOR CARS, etc. Special attention is paid to Foreign Visitors.

SEATS FOR THE CORONATION.—Prominent situation at Apollo Bunder, next to Watsons Annexe. Plans being prepared. Seats Reserved after 20th November. Apply M. H. ESSACK and Co. Apollo Bunder.

REPAIRS TO MOTOR CARS.—That is our speciality. No work too small, none too large. Honest and intelligent workmanship. No broken promises. THE UNIVERSAL ENGINEERING CO., 14, Hummum Street, Fort.

WANTED SMART NEWS COMPOSITORS. Apply immediately to the GENERAL MANAGER, "Bombay Gazette."

REPAIRS OF Rs. 1-8 within 25 years. I take this opportunity to tell you that Singer's Sewing Machine, which purchased 25 years ago, has required only Rs. 1-8 for repairs, and it is still going strong of all parts.—I. R. Gardener, 10, Forbes Street, Bombay.

BOOKS FOR SALE.—GARNETT'S "International Library of Famous Literature" 20 vols; "Scribner" '80 to '82 five vols; "Century" '84 and '85, 4 vols. Offers. Box 2693, care of this Office.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—A Selection of Box Leading Cases. By W. R. H., Re. 1. Apply No. 404 care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, near Moos Buildings. Give it a trial and you will never regret your visit. Board and Residence, Rs. 2 and 3 per day. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Splendid Bars, Brand-new Billiard Tables. Dinner, Rs. 1-4-0; Tiffin, Re. 1-0-0; Breakfast, As. 12. Dinner served till late hours.

EXCHANGE TABLES.—NEW EDITION, revised and enlarged. Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling. Advancing by 32nds from 1s. 3½d. to 1s. 4 ⅞d. Also includes Tables of Par Conversion—Commission—Interest—Decimal—Values—Due Dates. Price Rs. 3. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey," Bombay to the Bosphorous. Two Volumes. By Grattan Geary. Rs. 10. Apply Box No. 4, 9. care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

SPECIAL OFFER.—Commercial Envelopes "Gazette Commercial," of the following sizes — 9½ inch by 4½ inch Rupee 1 per hundred 9½ inch by 4½ inch, Annas 14 per hundred, (If printed on flap there will be an additional charge of Re. 8 per 1,000. 5 13-16 inch by 3 3/8 inch, Rs. 2½ per thousand I) printed on flap, Rs. 4 per thousand.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.—By Grattan Geary. Rs 5. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Office is located at No. 2 GREEN STREET, behind the Bank of Bombay, where a complete Electric Installation supplies the Motive Power for the working of the Machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The Management is therefore able to offer Constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotation given for all sorts of Printing Work Binding Stationery, etc.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense will be found a great boon.

They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal.
They are the acme of comfort and very strong.
No slipping off the Nose.
Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :— Nickel, Rs. 3-8, Gold, Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

PLEASE READ THIS!

THE GREAT EASTERN REMEDY
FOR DISEASES OF THE SKIN IS
DR. E. J. LAZARUS'S
ESSENCE OF NEEM.
Price, Rs. 2-0-0 per bottle.

WHAT PEOPLE SAY OF IT.

From Pandit Koilas Nath Sukul, PHYSICIAN to H. H. Maharaja of Balrampore. "Anything that can be said in praise of your newly-invented "Essence of Neem" is insufficient to describe its merits as a purifier of Human Blood. I have much pleasure to let you know that within the short space of the past six months I have given it in ten different trials in some of the most obstinate skin diseases those of which were advanced cases of Indian Leprosy and your Essence has in all of them effected most admirable cures, the like of which I have never noticed during my practice of the last twelve months."

E. J. LAZARUS & Co.,
MEDICAL HALL, BENARES.

NEW TEAS, NEW TEAS,

TRY THE
MAY BLOSSOM.
THE
MAY BLOSSOM
TEAS

Are the Best in the Market, having been picked and blended by an Expert.

A CHOICE CUP OF TEA
BE PUT OFF WITH NO OTHER.
SOLD EVERYWHERE.

APPLY EARLY TO
CROFT MODY & CO.,
BOMBAY.
WHOLESALE AGENTS

RETAIL SUPPLIERS :—Messrs. BRANDON & CO. Victoria Terminus, and Messrs. DENISON & CO Hummum Street, Fort.

BANKS.

THE EASTERN BANK LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE :
4, Crosby Square, LONDON E.C.
CAPITAL £1,000,000.

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BOMBAY COMMITTEE

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Sir DINSHAW M. PETIT, Bart.
MATHURADASS GOCULDAS, Esq.

BOMBAY OFFICE:
Corner of Hornby Road and Church Gate Street.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received at terms to be ascertained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

The purchase and sale of Government securities, stocks, and shares undertaken and dividends thereon collected for constituents.

C. S. CLARKE,
Acting Manager.

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE : NEW YORK.

Capital paid up..................Gold	$ 3,250,000,00
RESERVE FUND and undivided profits..................Gold	$ 3,566,083,58

LONDON OFFICE: 36, Bishopsgate, E.C.—

BRANCHES :

Bombay.
Calcutta.
Singapore.
Hongkong.
Canton.
Manila.
Cebu.
Shanghai.
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Yokohama.
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Colon.
Empire.

THE CORPORATION sells drafts and cable transfers on the principal cities of Europe, American Australia, China and Japan, buys Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit, and carries on every description of Banking and Exchange business.

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS opened on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months on which interest is allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

H. A. W. BRENT,
Ag. Manager.
BOMBAY OFFICE,
42-43, Church Gate Street.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LD.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	... Yen.	48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	... „	30,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS...	... „	17,150,000

HEAD OFFICE :—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT :—

Antung-Hsien
Bombay
Calcutta
Changchun
Dairen (Dalny)
Hankow
Hongkong
Honolulu
Kobe
Liaoyang
London
Lyons
Fengtien (Mukden)
Nagasaki
Newchwang
New York
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Peking
Ryojun (Port Arthur)
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Shanghai
Tiehling
Tientsin
Tokyo

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 upto Rs. 100,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager.
Post Box No. 207,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

ALLAHABAD BANK, LTD.

CAPITAL (paid up)...Rs. 20,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in GOVT. PAPER) ... „ 32,00,000

HEAD OFFICE :—ALLAHABAD.

BRANCHES.—At Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, Lucknow, Bareilly, Jhansi, Nagpore, Jubbulpore, Nainital and Meerut.

SUB-AGENCIES :—Amritsar, Benares, Chandousi, Hathras, Moradabad and Sitapur.

Fixed Deposit, Current and Savings Bank Accounts opened on terms which can be ascertained.

Banking Business of every description transacted.

Copy of Rules may be had on application.

H. H. WHITE,
Agent,
Bombay Branch.
101, Hornby Road.

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (Paid up)..........................	Rs. 20,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper)..........................	Rs. 28,50,000

HEAD OFFICE : SIMLA.

BRANCHES :

Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, and Umballa.

CORRESPONDENTS

London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK—Deposits received and interest allowed. Rules on application.

BANKING BUSINESS of Every Description transacted RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.

E. E. SAVI,
Acting Agent.
Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY.

OLD ISSUES of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," when available, are supplied at the following special Prices :—If of a date over one and within 3 months, 8 annas a copy ; over three months old and within 12 months, one rupee per copy ; over 12 months old, and additional rupee for each year ; and whenever a search is necessary, an additional fee of Rs. 2 must be paid in advance.

FOR SALE, WANTED, &C.

TO BE LET.

A SMALL BUNGALOW, in the Compound of "ADENWALLA LODGE," Cumballa Hill, opposite Messrs. Kemp & Co. For Rent, &c. Apply to

R. D. DINSHAW,
Adenwalla Lodge,
Cumballa Hill.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & COMPANY,

No. 16, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable Immoveable Property situate at Mori Road, opposite Patel Wady at Mahim.

Under instructions from and by the order of R.D. Sethna, Esquire, the Receiver, appointed in Suit No. 524 of 1911 :—(Dinshawji Pallonji Mistri and others vs. Bachoobai, widow and others) Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction, the undermentioned property on the day and at the hour mentioned below.

Lot No. 2.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 1st day of December 1911, at 4-30 p. m. (S. T.) on the premises.

PARTICULARS.—All that piece or parcel of Fazendari land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate lying and being at Mahim in Mori Road in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 101 3-9 square yards or thereabouts forming portion of the land registered under New Survey No. 62 and registered in the Books of the Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under "G" ward No. 6006 and Street No. 540 and bounded as follows:—On or towards the East by the said Mahim, Mori Road Cross Lane, on the West by the vacant ground of Maneckji B. Desai, on the North partly by a passage and partly by the house of Sagico Migel and partly by the house of Vithal Hary and on the South partly by a passage and partly by the house of Julivo.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Mr. C. P. D'Cunha, Solicitor for the Receiver, at his office in Sorab House, Oak Lane, Fort, Bombay, or to the undersigned.

WEEKLY SALE.

On MONDAY, the 4th inst., at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.,) Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following :—

Furniture such as sets of drawing-room suites of sofas and chairs lined tapestry, panelled screens, writing-tables, mirror and panel door almyrahs, tiled top teapoys, hatstands, phonographs, iron safes, cupboards, chairs, marble top sideboard, large show case, &c.

At 3 p.m., (S.T.)

Several gents' bicycles by different makers.
1 light rubber tyred victoria.
1 light rubber tyred vis-a-vis.
1 light rubber tyred brougham.

CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, 1st December, 1911.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
31, MEADOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

POSTPONEMENT OF SALE.

Suit No. 878 of 1909.
Harischandra Dinanath Tanak.
vs.
Pursotum Dinanath Tanak and another.

The Sale of immoveable property at Girgaum Back Road, near the Old Ice Factory, that was advertised to take place to-day, is POSTPONED.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 1st December, 1911.

BENNETT & COMPANY,

No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

As TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 2nd inst., is a Public Holiday, there will be NO SALE of Horses and Carriages on that day.

On WEDNESDAY, the 6th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) Messrs. BENNETT & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at "West-Velly" Cuffe Parade, Colaba reclamation very valuable and artistic design mahoganised furniture rich glassware by Treacher, crockeryware, book cases, reclining sofa, chairs, large dining table and chairs, dinner wagon, large sideboard, round and square tables, sofa and easy chairs, curtains, one nearly new microscope by R. and J. Beck, lot of valuable books, rich carpets, iron bedsteads with wire and horsehair mattresses, mirror door wardrobes, dressing and washhand tables, chest of drawers, etc., etc., the property of W. A. Angers Esq., and others.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will, on FRIDAY, the 8th instant, at 4 p. m. (S. T.) sell by Public Auction on the premises, the whole of the building materials of House No 16 situate at Mahim Bazar Road.

ON COMMISSION SALE.

One 15-20 H. P. "Darracque" motor-car, five-seated side entrance with magneto hood etc., in good condition and running order.

BENNETT & Co.
Bombay, 1st December, 1911.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE

TOWN SUBSCRIBERS.

	Subscription Rate.	Discount Rate.
Yearly ...	Rs. 25 0	Rs. 23 0
Half-yearly ...	„ 13 12	„ 11 8
Quarterly ...	„ 7 8	„ 6 0
Monthly ...	2 8	„ 2 0

SINGLE COPY ... ... ONE ANNA.

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Half-yearly ...	„ 20 0	„ 16 0
Quarterly ...	„ 10 10	„ 8 8
Monthly ...	„ 3 12	„ 3 0

SINGLE COPY... ... TWO ANNAS.

N. B.—To obtain the benefit of the discount rate payment must always be made in advance.

For rates of old Issues of the "Bombay Gazette" See Special Short Advertisements Column.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

For Advertisements of two or three lines, relating to such matters as Small Sales; Business Cards, Situations, Wanted Servants, Houses, or Lodgings Required; Change of Residence and Articles Lost or Found, the scale is as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines	Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line...	„ 0-8

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than One Rupee. Payment must in all cases be made in advance.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First Insertion	Rs. 6-0	Per Inch.
Second Insertion ...	„ 3-8	do.
Third Insertion	„ 3-0	do.
Fourth Insertion ...	„ 2-8	do.
Fifth and upwards ...	„ 2-0	do.
Minimum charge ...	„ 6-0	do

In the Native Languages double the above rates.

For Advertisements, which are to be inserted for any length of time special contracts are made.

ROUNDABOUT BOMBAY. By James Douglas. Rs. 5. Apply Box No. 408, care of Bombay Gazette Office.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 29 June, 2017

DAILY MARKET REPORT.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, Nov. 29.] [BOMBAY, Nov. 30.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
3 1-2 per cent. Consols ...	78 1-2	1-16	
do. Rentes ...	95 1-2	unchgd	
3 1-2 do. Sterling Loan ...	94 1-2	1-4	
1-2 do. Gov. Securities ...	64 1-4	unchgd	
Bar Silver in London ...	25 5-8		1-16
do. 2 months' hence ...	25 1-8		1-4
Bar Silver in New York ...	55 1-2		1-8
Exchange on London at Paris ...	25·20	unchgd	
do. do. at Berlin ...	20·45 1-2	unch.d	
do. do. New York ...	4·86 1-8		1/4
Discount Bank of England Rate ...	4 p.c.	since	
do. Short London Bills	21st Sept		
3 months' sight ...	3 5-8	3-16	
do. Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight ...	3 3-8	unchgd	
do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills ...	4 1-8	1-8	
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills ...	4 1-8		1/8
Interest day-to-day Loans ...	2 3-4	1-8	
do. 7 day Market Loans ...	3	unchgd	

Bar Gold 77-9 unchgd

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate) 1 3 31-32 unchgd

Closing Tone of Silver—Fall caused by absence of buying orders.

Amount paid into Bank of England about £ 375,000.

COUNCIL BILLS.

At the periodical Biddings for Council Bills on India to-day, for Rs. 40,00,000.

Rs. 21,70,000	were allotted	to Calcutta
" 12,90,000	"	to Bombay
" 5,40,000	"	to Madras

" 40,00,000 at 1s. 4 1-16d.

(Minimum rate) received 34 per cent.

average rates of allotment, Calcutta and Bombay 16·06.

Amount sold during week ending Tuesday evening, Rs. 40,60,000.

Amount to be allotted next week, Rs. 40,00,000.

EXTRA ALLOTMENTS.—

Bills on Calcutta ... Rs. 1,10,000 at 1s 4 3-32d.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL—

Spot	Steady, moderate business.
Futures	... Steady.
East Indian	... .
Manchester	Quiet with a limited enquiry.
Total Sales	... 8,000 bales
Sold on Speculation and for Export ...	2,000 "
Imports	... 41,000 "
Mid-American	... 5·11+02
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown	9 1-4 unchgd

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apr.
4·91	4·91	4·93	4·95	4·93
+08	+06	+06	+07	+06
April-May	May-June	June-July	July-Aug.	
4·93	5·01	5·03	5·04	
+06	+07	+07	+06	

New Orleans 10 a. m. Dec. 9·11, March 8·98.

New York noon call Dec. 9·01, March 9·06

NEW YORK—

	Bales.
Receipts at all U. S. Ports ...	83,000
Receipts at U. S. last year ...	82,000
Exports to Great Britain ...	13,000
Exports to Continent ...	28,000
Spot Cotton—	... 9·30 unchgd

Futures—Month of Dec. 9·06—03

Futures—Month of March 8·90—06

Advanced on foreign buying and declined on Commission house liquidation.

NEW ORLEANS—

Spot Cotton	... 9 1-4 unchgd
Futures—Month of Dec.	... 8·15—04
Do. do March	... 9·03—04
Tone of Spot Cotton	... Steady.

Holiday to-morrow.

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Good Bengal M. G.	d 4 7-16
F. G. Bengal M. G.	d 4 9-16
Fine Bengal M. G.	d 4 11-16
Good Bhownagger	d 4 13-16
F. G. Bhownagger	d 4 15-16
Fine Bhownagger	d 5 1-16
Good Oomras M. G.	d 4 14-16
F. G. Oomras M. G.	d 5
Fine Oomras M. G.	d 5 2-16
Good M. G. Oomras	d 4 12-16
Fine M. G. Oomras	d 5
Good Broach	d 5 1-16
F. G. Broach	d 4 7-32
Fine Broach	d 4 6-16
Good Khandeish	d 4 11-16
F. G. Khandeish	d 4 13-16

WHEAT.

Wheat White Delhi .. 37 unchgd

Do. Months—Nov.-Dec.

Do. Name of Ports—London—Sellers.

Wheat White Karachi ... 36 unchgd

Do. Months—Nov.-Dec.

Do. Name of Ports—London—Buyers.

Wheat Red Karachi ... 36 unchgd

Do. Months—Nov.-Dec.—London—Nominal.

Tone—Quiet.

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rosaric Santa Fe-62lbs. ... 34 3-4

Do. Months—Jan.-Feb.—Sellers—Quiet.

Barletta Russo 62 1-2lbs ... 34 1-1

Do. Months—Jan.-Feb.—Sellers—Quiet.

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian ... 35 3-4 unchgd

Do. Months—Jan.-Feb.—Sellers.

Victorian ... 35 3-4 unchgd

Do. Months—Jan.-Feb.—Sellers.

New South Wales ... 35 3-4 unchgd

Do. Months—Jan.-Feb.—Sellers.

SEEDS.

RAPESEED—

Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs., 85 p.c. ex-ship ... Nominal.

Do. Months— ... .

Do. Name of Ports— ... .

Yellow Guzerat, per 416 lbs, 85 p. c. ex-ship ... 52 unchgd

Do. Months—Nov.-Dec.

Do. Name of Ports.—Dunkirk—Nominal.

Brown Cawnpore ... 47 unchgd

Do. Months—Nov.-Dec.

Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp—Buyers.

Tone—Firm.

LINSEED—

Bombay per 416 lbs ex-ship ... 67 1-2+1-2

Do. Months—Nov.-Dec.

Do. Name of Ports—Dunkirk—Nearest value.

Tone—Firm.

Linseed Argentine—La Plata ... 58 1-4—1-4

Do. Months—Nov.-Dec.

Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.—Nearest value.

MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE—

In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality) ... ... 15 unchgd

RUBBER—

Para Rubber ... 44 1-2+1-2

Nov.-Dec.—Value—Firmer.

METALS—

Copper Braziers	......	£ 70 1-2 unchgd
Yellow Metal	......	d 6 3-16 unchgd
Standard Copper G M B	......	£58 15-16 unchgd

FREIGHT—

Coals—Cardiff to Bombay ... 12s.—Value.

SUGAR—

German granulated sugar C. and F. India double bags ... 19-6 unchgd

Do. Months of Shipment Nov.-Dec.—Sellers.

Tone—Dull and quotations nominal.

Hungarian Crystals Sugar C & F India Nothing whatever doing.

Do. Months of Shipments

German Beet-root 88 p. c. 16 0 1-2—2 1-4

Months of Shipments ... Dec.—Sellers.

Tone—Demand small. Prices easier. Closing rather steadier.

E A R & Similar Crystals C & F India 21 3 3-4 unchgd Sellers.

Months of Shipments ... Mar.-Aug.

Tone—Inactive and unchanged.

Mauritius Crystal C & F Calcutta and Bombay ... 17 unchanged

Months of Shipments ... Dec.

Tone—Quiet.

BEEF & MUTTON TALLOW—

Finest Australian Beef Tallow ... 35-3

" " Mutton Tallow ... 37-6

General Tone of Tallow Auction—Dull.

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16×18 C and F Calcutta Dec.—16 3—1 1-2

Do. July-Oct.—1912—13-3—Value.

Raw Java C and F Bombay and Karachi Dec.—16-4 1-2—1 1-2

Do. July-Oct.—1912—13 4 1-2—Value.

Fine White Java C & F Calcutta Dec.—16-9—3

Do. July-Oct.—1912—15 1 1-2—Value.

Fine White Java C and F Bombay and Karachi Dec.—16 10 1-2—3

Do. July-Oct.—1912—15-3—Value.

Tone—Nothing doing, prices lower.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

THURSDAY EVENING.] [30th Nov. 1911.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importers
14 Boxes Bs...	Rs. 41,903	Bankok	Comptoir de Paris
1 Box Sovs...	37,500	London	Chartered Bk
7 Boxes Gold Bullion	3,84,000	do	do
21 do do...	11,86,560	do	National Bk
and Sovs......	33,750	do	do
3 Parcels Silver	285	do	Hongkong Bk

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 28th Nov., 1911.

By	Bars	Ounces
G I P Railway	13	14,688
B B and C I Railway ...	31	36,566

FINANCIAL.

EXCHANGE:—

The market opened dull at 1s. 4 1-32d. T.T., 1s. 4 1-16d. Demand and 1s. 4 9-32d. for 3 months' sight credits. There has been very little business doing. To-morrow the Bank will close at 2 p.m, for Exchange business. Far Eastern rates are steady.

We quote:—

T. T. on London	... 1s. 4 1-32d.
Demand Draft	... 1s. 4 1-16d.
Credits 3 months' sight	... 1s. 4 9-32d.
Do. do forward	... 1s. 4 9-32d. Feb.
Do. do France	... 170 3-4
Do. do Marks	... 139 1-4
Hongkong 60 days' sight	... 136 3-4
Shanghai "	... 181 3-4
Japan "	... 150

GOVERNMENT PAPER :—

The settlement passed off quietly to-day. The market opened at 96 1-8 for Cash and a fair business was done. Closing rates are as under.

We quote :—

Cash	Rs. 96	1	0
Jan. Settlement ...	" 96	0	0

BULLION:—

Yesterday Bar Silver in London closed 1-16 lower for ready at 25 5-8 and 1-4 lower for delivery in two months at 25 1-8. New York was 1-8 down at 55 1-2. The local market opened easier and closes as under. Bar Gold is steady.

We quote :—

English Bar Gold	Rs	23	15	0
Australian "	"	23	14	6
Sovereigns "	"	14	15	0
Silver Ready ex-duty ...	"	64	2	0
" 1st Settlement ...	"	64	3	0
" 2nd " ...	"	64	3	0

COTTON.

MARKET REPORT:—

There was little change in our market on opening this morning. An export house was offering to sell Sindh-Punjab, but little or no business resulted. The afternoon at Colaba speculators were buying and the market closed steadier with prices Re. 1 to Rs. 2 higher than the opening quotations. Rates at 6 p.m. were as under.

For ready Cotton the enquiry is very moderate. Prices are unchanged.

QUOTATIONS :—

NEW CROP.

Good M G Broach	Rs.	251 1-2	March
Fine M G Wardha Hingunghat	"	254	Jan.
Fine M G Nagpur	"	252	"
Fine M G Yeotmal	"	250	"
Fine M G Dhamangaon-Pulgaon	"	248	"
Fine M G Khamgaon-Akola...	"	247	"
Fine M G Khandeish	"	238	"
F. G. M. G. Khandeish ...	"	232	"
Fine M. G. Bengal	"	249	Dec.
Fine M G Bengal	"	243	Jan.
F. G. H. G. Bengal	"	226-7	"

LIVERPOOL OPENER :—

Opening Tone	Quiet.
Estimated Sales	8,000 bales
Total Imports	39,000 "

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	
4·89	4·89	4·91	4·93	
—02	—02	—02	—02	
Mar.-April.	Apl.-May.	May-June	June-July.	July-Aug.
4·94	4·95	4·98	5·00	5·01
—04	—03	—03	—03	—03

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED :—

The market is steady. We quote :—

Ready ...	Rs.	11	14	0	B.T.
April-May ...	"	10	5	3	B.T.

RAPESEED:—

The market is steady. We Quote:—

Brown Cawnpore ready...	Rs.	8	2	0	B.T.
Yellow Guzerat ready ...	"	8	12	0	"
Brown Delhi A.-M. ...	"	8	1	6	B.T.

GINGELLYSEED:—

Tone—Steady. We quote :—

White Khaddeish ...	Rs.	58	0	0
Bold White 85 p.c. ...	"	56	0	0
Black Kutni ...	"	47	8	0
Red Jubbalpore ...	"	52	0	0

POPPYSEED :—

Tone—Steady. We quote :—

Ready ... Rs. 10 10 0 B. T.

CASTORSEED:—

Tone—Steadier. We quote :—

Ready ...	Rs.	7	6	0	B.T.
Apl-May ...	"	35	10	0	B. T.

COTTONSEED :—

Tone—Quiet but steady. We quote :—

New Crop ... Rs 26 0 0

MOWRASEED :—

Tone—Steady. We quote :—

Ready ... Rs. 7 12 0 B. T.

WHEAT :—

The market is quiet but steady. We quote :—

White Pissi ready 85 p.c.	Rs.	4	14	0	R. T.
" Delhi A.-M. ...	Rs.	5	3	0	"

SHARES.

BANKS.

Bank of Bombay	1,765
Bank of India	67 1-2
Bombay Merchants' Bank	7 3-4
Eastern Bank	80
Indian Specie	60 3-4

MILLS.

Central India S & W Co... ...	1,875
David	412 1-2
Kohinoor	742 1-2
Manockji Petit	2,670
Standard	1,150

PRESS.

New Mofussil	770

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay E. S. & T. C. Ordinary ...	148
Bombay E. S. & T. C. Preference...	173 1-2
Bombay S N Co Ord.	282 1-2
Colaba Land and Mill	1,225

RAILWAY.

Tapti-Valley	502 1-2

DAYS' RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Produce into Bombay, during the 48 hours ending at 6 p.m., yesterday:—

Cotton	4,573	bales
Wheat	4,218	cwts.
Linseed	285	"
Rapeseed	16	"
Gingellyseed	7,904	"
Poppyseed	130	"
Groundnuts...	2,597	"
Castorseed	948	"
Rice	11,009	"
Myrabollams	777	"
Cottonseed	13,259	"
Mowraseed	610	"
Gram	3,111	"
Joowar	1,762	"
Maize	25	"

ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF BOMBAY.

The ordinary monthly meeting of the Society was held in the rooms of the B. B. R. A. Society, Town Hall, on Wednesday the 29th instant, when Mr. James MacDonald, Vice-President, occupied the Chair.

Prof. L. Scherman, member of the Royal Ethnographic Museum of Munich, and Mr. Alfred W. Oke, Member of the Anthropological Society of London, were present as visitors.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed. His Highness Osman Alikhan, the Nizam of Hyderabad, was elected as a Special Member and East India United Service Club, London, as an ordinary member of the Society for the year 1912.

The following paper was then read:—"Savantvadi Village Gods and Ghosts," by Mr. J. A. Saldanha, B. A. L L. B. The following is a resume thereof :—

"The author divides his paper into four heads: (1) The Village Gods (2) The Village Festivals (3) The Ghost Worship, and (4) Consultation with Gods. (1) The Village gods are classified into Aryan, Dravidian, Demon or Ghost gods and Ancestor gods. In each village there are supposed to be 12 secondary and 5 principal gods known as Bara and Panch respectively. The arrangement of Bara and Panch gods is just like a council the Panch acting as President and the Bara as councillors. The Author then describes some of the principal village gods and their legendary lore. The principal deity in each village is called the Purval. There is a stone near the deity which represents the Chala or collection of ghosts. They serve as servants of the Gods. We do not find, in most of the villages, the supreme gods of Hinduism, although Mahadev is worshipped everywhere in the shape of a ling. (2) As to the village festivals, the author describes some of them. The most interesting of these festivals is that of the Dasra. It continues for 10 days. On the last day, a goat and some fowls are offered as sacrifices and almost all the people go to the temple in the evening. The apta tree or some branches thereof are worshipped. The people loot out the leaves and distribute them among friends and relations as gold. (3) As to ghost-worship, the author describes the beliefs of the Savantwadi people in ghosts or spirits of the deceased or of women dying during pregnancy, &c. These ghosts are believed to haunt every village. It is the belief of the villagers that some sacrifices must be offered, every year to soothe the ghosts in order that no calamity, which they attribute to ghosts and goblins, may befall them. (4) As to the consultation with gods, the author gives two ways adopted by the villagers consultation by Prasad and by Avsars. The latter is practised on a large scale, by the beating of the drums and the burning of incense, when those possessed by the spirit of the deity, move their head and toes their body to and fro. The devotees put questions to these men, from among whom, one person replies to all the queries."

Prof. Scherman made some remarks on the paper and suggested that all such papers may be supplied with photographs. Mr. Alfred W. Oke expressed on behalf of his Society his thanks for the welcome extended to him. A vote of thanks to the author of the paper concluded the proceedings.

ARRIVAL OF "DUNOTTAR CASTLE."

The Union Castle Liner "Dunottar Castle," Captain W. F. Stanley, R. N. R., which arrived in harbour yesterday morning from London, calling en route at Marseilles, Port Said and Suez. She brought 136 passengers on board, among whom were the following distinguished visitors for the Delhi Durbar:—Lord and Lady Harris, the Hon. G. St. V. Harris, Sir William T. and Lady Dupree, the Hon. Mrs. Frank Butler, Mr. H. F. Hann, Mr. R. C. S. R. C. P., the Earl and Countess of Kinmoull, Mr. R. C. Lambert, M.P., Mr. Thos. and Mrs. Learmouth, J.P., Mr. McLaren, M. P, Lady George Pratt, Lord and Lady Saye, Col. John Stacpole, C. V.O., C.M.G., Mr. W. H. F. Thorold, J. P., and Professor A. Ferenczy.

PUCCA ADATYA CLAIM.

On the Original Side of the Bombay High Court, yesterday, the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Batchelor delivered judgment in the appeal of Champalal Jamalchand, whose suit against Shrikiphan Badri Narayan was dismissed with costs.

The plaintiff alleged that the defendant was his "pucca adatya" and was, therefore, responsible to him for the goods sold by him (the defendant), He, therefore, claimed the value of twelve half chests of opium, which the defendant said were sold to Talati and Company, who subsequently became insolvents.

The defendant denied that he was a "pucca adatya," and that he was responsible to the plaintiff,

The lower court had found in favour of the defendant, and against that decree the plaintiff appealed.

Their Lordships, in delivering judgment, held that the appeal should be allowed with costs throughout. If the parties agreed to a sum, they would pass a decree for that amount, otherwise the value would be calculated at the rate the chests were sold to Talati and Company.

DEPARTURES.

Per s.s. "Africa." Dec. 1.

List of passengers proceeding to Trieste and Venice via intermediate ports, per Austrian Lloyd's s.s. "Africa" to-day from the Victoria Dock No. 7. The medical inspection of the saloon passengers will take place at the Victoria Dock Shed No. 7 at 4 p. m. Deck passengers and Native servants must be present at the Port Health Disinfecting Station, Frere Road, near Prince's Dock, with all their luggage and kit, at 2 p, m.

Allison, Mr
Allison, Miss
Apcar, Mr T S
Benner, Mr G
Bongartz, Mr M
Booth, Mr Chas
Braun, Mrs M
Coreie, Mr T E
Forster, Capt D
Griffiths, Mrs and child
Harms, Mr
Heyer, Mrs
Lennox, Lt G
Lindner, Mr H O
Macpherson, Mr W R
Mathews, Miss
Oakley, Mrs E J. 2 children nurse.
Read, Miss
Shermann, Dr and Mrs
Taylor, Miss C
Toussaint, Miss A.
Toussaint, Miss E.
Wilson, Mr E
Wickhom Col
Woolner, Mr and Mrs A C
Vatcha, Mr F D
Zugmayer, Dr E
Zugmayer, Mr P
Zobel, Mr M

Per s.s. "Ville-de-la" Ciotat December 1

The following is the list of passengers proceeds to Colombo and Australia by the Messageries Maritime Coy's steamer "Ville-de-la-Ciotat" to-day from the stream. There will be the usual medical inspection of cabin passengers at Ballard Pier at 5-45 p. m. Native servants and ayahs and all deck passengers must be at the Prince's Dock, Disinfection shed at 3 p. m. with all their kits:—

COLOMBO
Grey Owen, Mr D H
Causall, Mrs A M
Gordon, Mr J H

MELBOURNE
Coffrey, Mr
Haju, T J
Hyudes, Mrs and 4 children

SHANGHAI.—Mistry, Mr P B
SINGAPORE.—Finelame, Mrs F

SYDNEY
Clifford, Miss L
McDonald, Mr W
Rentar, Mr W
Burrows, Mr C

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

FRASER.—November 29, at South Ville, Colaba, the wife of Duncan Fraser of a daughter.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

English Mail steamer due at 6 a. m.

Bombay Corporation, 3-40 p. m.

Arrival of H. E. The Viceroy, Victoria Terminus 5 p. m.

Military Display in the Stadium, 9-30 to 10-30 p.m.

Bombay Exhibition 4-30 p.m.

Mr. Matheson Lang and Company, Royal Opera House, "Sweet Nell of Old Drury" 9-30 p.m.

Allan Wilkie Company, "Julius Cæsar" Empire Theatre, 9-30 p.m.

Excelsior Cinematograph Novelty Theatre, Special Attractions,—"Tony," "The King and the Woodcutter" "The Cowboy's Adventures," etc. Three shows nightly 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30, and 10 to 11 p.m.

Skating Rink, Practice Session, 8 to 9 a. m. Ladies only, 9-30 to 10-30 a. m. Evening session 6 to 8 p.m.

Maxim: "Study, not to know more, but to know better than others".

ENGLISH MAILS.

DEPARTURE.

The P. and O. Co's mail steamer "Egypt" leaves Bombay harbour at 2-39 p.m., to-morrow.

BAND NOTICE.—By kind permission of Lt.-Col. R. E. Pigott. V. D., and Officers, the String Band of the 1st Battn. B. B. and C. I. Ry. Vols. will play a programme of music under the direction of Mr. Geo W. Salter, Bandmaster, at the Princess Mary Gymkhana this evening at 6 p.m.

CONFERRING A KHILAFAT.—Dewanji Sahib Sayed Imamudin who is the present retainer of the Gadi of Hazarat Khwajah Mohimudin Huson Saujari Ajmeri's Dargah, has conferred his Khilafat, by the command of the Khwajah Sahib, on Miam Sahib Walunmhomed of Chisti descent. Mian Sahib Wali Mahomed was the recipient of a Khilafat from Bagdad last month, conferred on him by the Peer-Sahib Mahomed Jalaludin Afendi.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira and Laurence Marquess per extra s. s. "Palamcotta" will be closed at the General Post Office at 2 p. m. to-day, instead of 3 p. m. as previously notified. Correspondence for Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa, will also be forwarded by this steamer.—Mails for Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, China, Japan and Australia per s. s. "Devanha" will be closed at the General Post Office at 10 a. m., on Wednesday, the 6th instant, Parcel mail for China closes at the same hour.

BAND AT THE YACHT CLUB.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. H. R. Vaughan, and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, the Royal Warwickshire Regiment, will play the following programme of music, commencing at 6 p. m, to-day :—

March............	El Abanico	A. Javaloyes
Overture............	Mirella............	Gounod
Valse	The Angelus	Lotter
Grand Selection...	Lohengrin	Wagner
Patrol............	Die Wachtparade Kommpt	Eilenberg
Ballot Music ..	Rasamundi	Schubert
Selection	The Quaker Girl ...	Monckton

BOMBAY VETERINARY COLLEGE.

The following resolution in reference to the Bombay Veterinary College has been issued by the Government of Bombay :—

Government are gratified to observe that the decline which occurred last year in the number of candidates presenting themselves for admission to the Bombay Veterinary College and of those who secured admission did not continue during the year under report, and that the standard of previous year was again reached. For some years the majority of the newly admitted students have come from outside the Bombay Presidency so that at the end of the year 1909-10 only 35 out of 93 students on the College rolls belonged to the Presidency proper. It is satisfactory therefore that during 1910-11, there were 31 natives of the Presidency, out of 38 new admissions. Government are pleased to observe also that the scheme of district and local excursions for students in connection with their studies was extended during the year. There was, however, a slight falling off in the percentage of passes at the annual professional examination. The report shows that the welfare of the students outside the class rooms has been promoted by improved arrangements at the hostel and by the organisation of a Gymkhana club. The College has now completed the twenty-fifth year of its existence, and the figures given by the Principal in paragraph 16 of his Report are a striking testimony of its success as a teaching institution. In order further to improve the quality of the instruction, especially on the practical side, and to extend the usefulness of the College, sanction has been obtained for the re-organisation of the teaching staff. A scheme for the provision of additional buildings is also under consideration. During the short time that he has been Principal, Mr. Hewlett has worked with the zeal and initiative which marked his control of the Civil Veterinary Department.

For the greater part of the year the Civil Veterinary Department in the Presidency proper was in charge of Lieut.-Colonel H. M. Maxwell, whose supervision has been vigilant and judicious. The operations of the Department continue to spread steadily and to increase in importance. Five new dispensaries were opened during the year, so that the total number at its close was forty. The working of these institutions has been most carefully watched and controlled by the Superintendent. Government regret, however, that he should have to report that interest in their working is lacking in many parts even on the part of members of the dispensary committee and district officials. Government expect the Collector and his sub-divisional officers to visit these dispensaries regularly, and to stimulate an interest in their working amongst the members of the local bodies which, in part, control them. The management of the Northcote Cattle Farm continued to be satisfactory, and Government are pleased to observe that the work, of the Divisional Inspectors has been good.

In Sind, there were seven dispensaries in working order at the close of the year, or one more than last year. In the Karachi District very marked progress in rinderpest inoculation was effected through the efforts of the Collector, Mr. Lawrence. In other respects the work of the Department in this Province has been satisfactorily carried out under Major Trydell's control. Government concur with the Commissioner in Sind that, while equine disease in Sind may be especially within the cognisance of the Army Remount Department, the outbreak of disease such as surra should continue to be dealt with by the civil veterinary graduates, when no other veterinary agency is available.

The administration of the Glanders and Farcy Department continued to be efficient.

MULJI JETHA CHARITIES.

On the Original Side of the Bombay High Court, yesterday, before Mr. Justice Dinshaw Davar, an order by consent was obtained in the suit of the Advocate-General vs. Gangabai and others, whereby Sir Narayan G. Chandavarkar and The Hon'ble Mr. C. H. Setalwad were appointed trustees in the place of Khimji Kooverji and Mathuradass Goculdass retired, of the charities of twenty lakhs, which were set apart from the trust estate of the late Mulji Jetha.

SOME NEW NOVELS.

In "Dan Russel the Fox" (1) those talented collaborators, Somerville and Ross, have given us a spirited tale of sport and sentiment, full of humour and 'go'. Mrs. Delanty, the business-like, sharp, and rather common little widow, is the best character in the book. She is the daughter of a Limerick butter-merchant, and the widow of a Tipperary horse-dealer, and is accepted by the neighbourhood with slight condescension. She lets her house to two hotel acquaintances, Mrs. Masterman and Miss Katherine Rowan, a spinster with independent means and a passion for hunting. The love-interest of the story centres round John Michael Fitz Symons, a shy young Adonis who is more at home in the hunting-field than in the drawing-room. This somewhat uncouth creature forms a startling contrast to Ulick Adare, the over-refined literary dilettante who follows Katherine into the wilds. John Michael, all unconscious of the sentiments he has inspired, is wholly absorbed in his horses and his hounds, which fact ultimately becomes clear, both to Katherine and to Mrs. Delanty, whose cold practical, little heart keeps a warm corner for John Michael the unresponsive. The descriptions of the Irish peasantry, and of middle-class society in the small village are admirable, and those who know Ireland well will at once recognize them as being the real thing. The humour is, needless to say, characteristic and full of spontaneity, and the charming descriptions of Irish scenery will make many an exile think longingly of home :—"The long grey road was patched with broken stones; the ragamuffin walls wandered beside it, sometimes half lost in veils of briars; white cottages, stark and bare, hailed each other across wide intervals of the green country. Back of all was the blueness and the spirituality of a line of mountains. The air was warm with sunshine, and sweet with the smells of autumn and of turf-smoke. The cavalcade turned up a by-road and jingled pleasantly along the southern base of a line of hills, low but steep; the sun smote upon their mantle of furze and bracken, and below to the left, a little vagrant lake burned blue among pale reeds—the tremendous blue of bog-water under a clear sky."

Mrs. Humphry Ward's new book (2) is in the nature of a successor to "Robert Elsmere." It deals with the same problem of dissatisfaction with conventional creeds, forms and ceremonies, and makes the same revolt against dogma and cut-and-dried orthodoxy. "Robert Elsmere" created a great sensation in its day; "New Theology" was as yet undreamed of, and religious misgivings were not as fashionable as they are now. It is not too much to say that the book created quite a revolution in religious thought, and careful parents withheld it from their sons and daughters for fear it should induce doubts, and undermine the faith of their children. Nowadays, however, we have all become familiar with what Mrs. Humphry Ward describes as modernism, indeed it is scarcely a problem at all, so widely divergent are the views held and expressed by ministers of the Church of England. The right to individual judgment is claimed by all, and no longer provokes the storm of opposition with which unorthodox views were wont to be greeted. Robert Meynell, Mrs. Humphry Ward's almost-too-perfect hero, is a clergyman of the Established Church. He has presumably subscribed to the thirty-nine articles at his ordination, and also presumably is in receipt of a stipend. He nevertheless feels himself at liberty to conduct in his Church a curious hybrid service of his own invention, followed by a Communion service which is described as being "as Ritualistic as you please." The somewhat doubtful honesty of this proceeding does not appear to have occurred to him, but the bishop and some of the parishioners are indignant at the conduct of a man who chooses to remain in the service of a Church, whose oldest and most cherished traditions he violates. Mrs. Humphry Ward uses the author's licence in making his opponents and traducers spiteful and hypocritical, but in real life the people who would be most bewildered and offended by the Rector's attitude would be those gentle and religious souls, who are anchored fast by association and time-matured faith to the church and to the service which are endeared to them by long custom and simple piety. Mrs. Humphry Ward's book is disappointing, yet satisfying. The actual story is cleverly worked out and exhibits the careful workmanship which always characterizes her work. The revolt against orthodoxy is on the other hand, slightly unconvincing, and the remedies do not strike one as being likely to be efficacious. Although the existing state of affairs may occasionally be unsatisfactory, it is not so much so as to justify the extreme measures advocated by Robert Meynell. There are in England at the present day churches which cater for every possible shade of religious difference of opinion, and those who are unsatisfied with the teaching and doctrine of the Established Church can seek elsewhere for spiritual guidance. One may, however, state with confidence that the vast majority of church-going folk are perfectly content with their church, their creed, and their service, and any innovation on unorthodox teaching, would fill them with a painful sense of lost land marks; they would feel helplessly astray in an unexplored country far from the familiar comfort which has, in the past, solaced so many bitter hours, and sweetened so many happy ones.

"Under Western Eyes" (3) by Joseph Conrad is a powerful tale dealing with Russian revolutionaries. Razumov, a peaceable aspirant for scholastic honours, finds one day on returning to his lodging, that Victor Haldin, the fugitive assassin of M. de P—has taken refuge there. He is filled with angry fear, his knowledge of Russian police methods arouses in him the conviction that should his complicity with the murderer be discovered, his scholastic career will be inevitably ruined, and that he himself, a marked man, will never escape out of the clutches of the police. He conceals his dismay and makes a show of hospitality, and finally under Haldin's directions goes out to find a sledge-owner who will convey his dangerous guest to another hiding-place. After long search he finds his man, but the miserable creature is in a state of drunken stupor from which it is impossible to rouse him. Petrified with fear, and determined at all costs to be rid of his dangerous incubus, Razamov turns traitor and betrays his friend to the authorities. He is sent back to his lodgings to allay Haldin's possible suspicion of his prolonged absence, and the scene between him and his unsuspecting victim is intensely dramatic. Haldin is captured, and pays the price of his crime, and Razamor hears with relief of his execution; he finds however that his betrayal of his sometime friend has been in vain. His career is ruined, and it becomes impossible for him to escape the surveillance of the police. His subsequent adventures, his encounter with the mother and sister of Haldin, and his anguish under the burden of his crime, are graphically described, and the climax, in which, tortured beyond endurance by the consciousness of his horrible act of teaching, he confesses all to a gathering of revolutionaries, is painfully realistic. The actual narrative purports to be a translation of Ragumor's diary, made by an elderly professor of languages, an, acquaintance of Haldin's mother, and the manner in which this individual becomes involved in the pitiful drama is cleverly worked out. The style of the writing almost suggests a translation and reminds one somewhat of Maxim Gorky. It is rugged, forcible, almost brutally realistic. The main characters are drawn with fidelity, and sharpness of outline, and Mr. Joseph Conrad may be congratulated upon having turned out a really excellent piece of work.

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(1) "Dan Russel the Fox" by E. Œ. Somerville and Martin Ross: Methuen and Co, Ltd.

(2) "The Case of Richard Meynell" by Mrs Humphry Ward: Macmillan and Co.

(3) "Under Western Eyes" by Joseph Conrad: Methuen and Co. Ltd.

H. E. the Governor of Madras has appointed Mr. C. B. Cotterell, I. C. S. as his Private Secretary.

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THE BOMBAY SERVICES.

Dr. E. D. Shroff, L.R.C.P. and S. (Edin), L.F.P. and S. (Glas.), D.P.H. (London), L.M.R.C.P. (Irel.), Officer in charge of the Pilgrim Observation Camp at Perim, has been appointed, with effect from the 4th November 1911, to do duty as Medical Officer qualified to issue Bills of Health to vessels calling at Perim vice Doctor William Archibald Coulter Spence.

Mr. G. D. Madgaonkar, I. C. S. on return to duty, to be Judge and Sessions Judge, Thana.

Mr. M. S. Advani, Barrister-at-Law, on relief, to be Judge and Sessions Judge, Surat.

Mr. Balak Ram, I. C. S., on relief, to be Joint Judge and Additional Sessions Judge, Thana.

Miss A. M Benson, M.D., First Physician, Pestonji Hormasji Cama Hospital for Women and Children, Bombay, is granted privilege leave of absence for one month from the 1st December 1911, or the subsequent date on which she may avail herself of it.

Captain B. Higham, M. B., B. S. (Lond), I. M. S. on relief, to act as Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, Central Registration District, pending further orders.

The services of Surgeon-Lieutenant E. H. Bishop of the 2nd Battalion, Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Volunteer Rifles (Supernumerary List), are placed at the disposal of the Government of Bengal.

The Reverend F. W. M. Hamerton, Chaplain of Mahabaleshwar "cum" Satara, to be Chaplain of Dharwar.

The services of Mr. G. A. Thomas, I. C. S., an Assistant Collector in Class I of the Imperial Customs Service, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bombay, with effect from the 18th November.

Mr. D. Davies, First Grade Superintendent of Police, has been allowed extension for three months and seven days of the furlough granted to him.

Mr. W. T. W. Baker, I. C. S., Judge and Session Judge, Belgaum, to act as Judge and Sessions Judge, Dharwar, in addition to his own duties, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. E. H. E. Leggatt I. C.S., or pending further orders.

Major G. E. Stewart, M. B., I. M. S., Superintendent of Mahableshwar in the district of Satara, is appointed, under section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, to be a Magistrate of the Second Class in that district.

Mr. F. W. Allison, I. C. S., on return to duty, to be Assistant Collector, Thana.

Mr. J. A. Pope I. C. S., on completion of the General Administration Report, to be Assistant Collector, Kolaba.

The Honourable Mr. W. D. Sheppard, C. I. E., I. C. S., to be First Grade Commissioner and the Honourable Mr. G. S. Curtis, I. C. S., to be Second Grade Commissioner vice Mr. M. C. Gibb I. C. S., resigned.

Mr. A. G. Edie, Deputy Conservator of Forests and Divisional Forest Officer, Eastern Division, Kanara, has been appointed to hold charge of the current duties of the Divisional Forest Officer, Southern Division, Kanara, in addition to his own, with effect from 24th April 1911.

Mr. J. C. Gammon, Assistant Engineer, is transferred from the Indus Left Bank to the Indus Right Bank Division.

Mr. F. G. Collett, on completion of his duty in Bombay, to be Assistant Superintendent of Police, Kaira.

Mr. J. E. Husbands, I. C. S. Assistant Collector and Magistrate of the First Class in the district of Panch Mahals, to be an Additional District Magistrate in that district and to invest him with all the powers of a District Magistrate during the absence of Mr. J. Ghosal, I. C. S., or pending further orders.

Mr. Charles Holditch Bristow, has been appointed Assistant Collector of Ahmedabad.

Mr. Hely Richard Lynch-Blosse, has been appointed Assistant Collector of Nasik.

Mr. Solomon Netheim Ziman, has been appointed Assistant Collector of Surat.

Mr. Bernard Martin Bayly, has been appointed Assistant Collector of Sholapur.

Mr. Herbert Ross Gould, has been appointed Assistant Collector of Dharwar.

HONORARY PRESIDENCY MAGISTRATES.

The following is a revised list of the Honorary Magistrates of the Presidency of Bombay, published in this week's "Government Gazette":—

Abdeali Muhammad Ali Kazzji, LL.B. (Cantab.), Bar.-at-Law, Allum, E. F., Amir-ud-din Tyabji, Anandji Nanji, Anderson, Frank and Ardeshir Dadabhai Modi, L.M. and S.

Balkrishna Vinayak Vasudev, Behramji Navroji Gamadia, Behramji Bustamji Behramji Jijibhai, Bhavanidas Narandas Motivala, LL.B., and Bhavanishankar Balkrishna Dadarkar, L.M. and S. Chrystal, J. P.

Damodar Govardhandas Sukhadvala, Darashah Ratanji Chichgar, Khan Bahadur, DeAlmeida, J. D., DeMonte, D. A., M.D., L.M. and S., Dhanjibhai Bahmanji Petit, Dinanath Balkrishna Naik Dandekar, Rao Bahadur, L.M. and S., and Dost Muhammad Pir Muhammad.

Eknath Raghunath Khote, and Ellappa Balaram, Rao Bahadur.

Fardunji Jamshedji Parah, Fardunji Merwanji Banaji, Fergusson, A. F., Fernandes, Cajetan, M.D., L. M. and S., Framji Dorabji Framji Pande, and Framroz Rustamji Joshi.

Gordon, F. F., Govardhandas. Gokaldas Tejpal, and Greaves, The Honourable Mr. Herbert Rufus.

Haji Sulaiman Abdul Wahid Haji Yusuf Haji Ismail Sobani, Hanson, F. W., Harrison, Frank, Hirachand Nemchand Javeri, Hormasji Limjibhai Batlivala and Hormasji Mancherji Kama.

Inglis, D. M.

Jagmohandas Vandravandas Bhaishet, Jehangir Edalji Davar, Jehangir Ratanji Dubash, Jamsetji Jejeebhoy, Sir, Baronet, Jamshedji Kharshedji Jamshedji, and Jamshedji Manekji Framji Patel.

Kalianarama Subramani Aiyar, L. T., F.S.A.A., (Lon). Kalyandas Keshavdas, Kazi Sharif Muhammad Saleh bin Abdul Latif Londay and King Alexander Richard.

Lattey, W. A. M. and Lester, A. W.

Madhavdas Gokaldas L. Pasta, Madhavji Damodar Thakarsi, Manmohandas Ramji Hora, The Honourable Mr. Mathuradas Gokaldas, McBain, James Anderson Dickson, McDonald James, Mehr Ali Muhammad Fakira, Milne, J. S. Wardlaw, Mistri, Lieut.-Colonel K. H., I. M. S. (retired), Muhammad Ali Murghe, Khan Saheb, Kazi, Muhammad Hajibhai Lalji, Muhammadbhai Karimbhai, Muhammadji Adam Maniar, and Muller, O. V.

Nagardas Narottamdas Nanavati, Rao Bahadur, LL.B., Nanabhai Navroji Katrak, L. M. and S., Narayan Trimbak Vaidya, Rao Bahadur, Nasarvanji, Navroji Wadia, Natan, S. A, Navroji Sorabji Bengali, and Nissim Meyer.

Pestanji Nasarvanji Wadia, Phiroz Kharshedji Sethna, Phirozshah Bahmanji Jijibhai Dadabhai, Phirozshah B. R. Modi, Plinston, G. C., Purushottam Balkrishna Joshi, F. R. G. S., Rao Saheb and Purushottamdas, Mangaldas

Ramchandra Bhaskar Mantri, Ramnarayan Harnandrai, Rangnath Sadashiv Jayakar, Rao Bahadur, Ravji Vinayakrav Jagannath Shankarsheth, Reed, H. Stanley, LL.D., Robinson, Charles Bradshaw, Rustam Sorabji Pauvala and Rustamji Nanabhai Ranina, L. M. and S.

Savak Ratanji Bahmanji, Sells, A. F., Shamaldas Prabhudas Jivandas, Shantaram Vithal, L. M, Shellim, Selim Ezekiel, and Sorabji Edalji Warden.

Tod, A. M., Traylen, G. D., Trevor, A. Hill, The Honourable, and Tribhuvandas Mangaldas.

Vinayak Sadanand Joshi, and Vithalrav Krishnaji Vandekar, Rao Bahadur.

Watson, J. P.

WHAT is UTRODINE one often asks when the Physician recommends it. It is a very palatable Tonic and sedative for all the functional disorders of women. A purely vegetable preparation, equally useful to mothers and to growing damsels. Literature post free from MADON SONS & Co., Crawford Market, Bombay.

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The ideal, natural, positive remedy for that tired feeling.
Gives a good appetite, makes you strong. Makes you feel good and look good.
Makes rich, red blood.
Builds up run down systems, increases vital force, clears mentality.
Corrects all faults of stomach, blood, liver and bowels.
The finest tonic medicine for old and young.
For workers or thinkers.
For students and the aged.
A very pleasant medicine that any one can take.
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Rs. 5-8-0 for 3 bottles.

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SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The Royal Indian Marine steamer Dalhousie Commander D. F. Vines, arrived in harbour yesterday from Aden, with Government stores and specie.

The steamer Dunottar Castle, 3,139 tons, Captain W. F. Stanley, arrived in harbour yesterday from London via Marseilles with a general cargo and passengers.

The steamer Epsom, 2970 tons Captain R. C. Craggs, will sail to-day for Hull and Antwerp, with a general cargo.

The steamer Tarilla, 4191 tons, Captain E. G. Carre sailed yesterday for Calcutta in ballast.

The steamer Uckermark, 2,652 tons, Captain H. Rohde, arrived in harbour on Wednesday, from Hamburg October 26, via Antwerp with a general cargo.

The German East Africa Line steamer Markgraf, 2,325 tons, Captain H. Ihle, sailed yesterday for Zanzibar via Marmugoa, with a general cargo and passengers.

The steamer Abana, 2,709 tons, Captain S. Wilson, sailed yesterday for Calcutta in ballast.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

H M S Highflyer	Capt James...D Dick R N	Flagship
H M S Fox	Comdr Tancred	R Navy
H M S Sphinx	Comdr Harvey	R Navy
R I M S Hardinge	Comdr Luck	Troopship
R I M S Minto	Comdr Latouche	Troopship
H M S Perseus	Comdr C P B Powell	R Navy
R I M S Dalhousie	Comdr D F Vines	R I Marine

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Nov. 30.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A Clan Mac Million	2805	Shearer			J Finlay & Co
D&E Arcadia	3713	Barcham	London		P & O Co
K Westward Ho	2816	Carter			J Mackintosh & Co
M Devanha	4785	Hickey	Shanghai	6-12	P & O Co
O Abbotsford	2351	Shalton	Liverpool	4-12	
P Scharzfels	3353	Stombies	Hamburg		W & A Graham & Co
U Carunna	2432	Creckney	New York	1-14	W & A Graham & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
2 Massilia	3250	Thomson			W & A Graham & Co
Kinross	2652	Dracup	Dunkirk		T Morrison & Co
3 Epsom	2790	Craigs	Antwerp	1-12	W&A & Co
5 Palamcotta	2207	Cutbush	Durban	30-11	MM&Co
6 Wakasa Maru	3884	Nielson	Kobe		N Y Kaisha
7 Africa	2565	Seberick			A L S Co
9 Chaoda	3937	Tiecant	Antwerp	5-12	M M & Co
10&11 Oceana	3507	Jones			P & O Co
12&13 Egypt	4178	Sumers	London	2-12	P & Co
14 Linga	951	Bothwell			M M & Co
14 Dumra	762	Morison	Busreh		M M & Co
15 Levanso	2231	Mattina			Rubattino Line
16 Orsiolo	2849	Chiesa	Venice		S N & Co

North Jelly End.

Tremeadow	2335	Pelham	London	25-11	R Bros

M W D D

Khosrou	2410	Hannah			B & P S N Co

H W P D

Ponani	552	Fakeera	B'nagar	2-12	B S & P Co
Sabarmati	524	Ahmed	Repairing		Bo S N Co
Sarasvati	445	Moram			Bo S N Co

30 ton crane

Galles	555	Wratt	Repairing		J Mackintosh & Co

ARRIVALS.

N	Vessels	Commanders	From
29	Uckermark	Rohde	H'burg, Oct 26
30	Dunottar	Stanley	London, Nov 15
	RIMS Dalhousie	Vines	Aden, Nov 20

DEPARTURES.

Nov	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
30	Dumra	Morrison	Busreh
	Markgraf	Ihle	Zanzibar, &c
	Abana	Wilson	Calcutta
	Tarilla	Carre	Calcutta

The steamer Epsom, Captain Craggs, for Hull, &c., obtained her portclearance yesterday.

The steamer Ville-de-la-Ciotat, entered for loading yesterday for Noumea, &c.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.	Vessels.	From.
4	Ayalhia	Pondicherry
22	Cln Mronherion	Liverpool
24	Harley	Durban
26	Clan Grant	Coast
28	Dilwara	Negapatam
28	Dunera	Rangoon
28	Jelunga	Calcutta

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Anchor Line steamer Olympia, outward bound passed Suez on the night of the 28th ultimo and is due to arrive here on the night of the 8th instant, and the same Co's steamer Elysia, homeward bound arrived at Suez on the 29th instant.

The Austrian Lloyd steamer Nippon, left Trieste on the 27th instant and is due here on the 19th proximo.

DAILY EXPORTS—NOV. 30.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Massilia s—17 bales wool, E Dossa and Co; 70 bales wool, E D Sassoon and Co; 50 cwts buffalo pickers, C Peraj and Co; 31 bales wool, M Ramjeedas; 6 bales wood, C Loonkern; 23 bales wool, R Khairaj; 24 bales wool, W S A Graham and Co; 29 bales wool, R Agarchand; 12 bales wool, M Balia; 125 bales wool; B Hurbham; 51 bales wool goat hair, B. Hurbham 61 cwts eldrubber, R M Tusallaand Co.

Abbotsford s—4,000 cwts cottonseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR LONDON.

Egypt s—1 bundle ivory, A Vishram.

FOR HULL.

Westwards s—205 cwts myrabollams, A Khimjee; 125 cwts cottonseed, L Pragjee.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Kinros s—36 bales cottonfly, W Wolf and Sons.

FOR ANTWERP.

Chanda s—55 bales cotton, W Wolf and Sons; 200 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 1 bale hemp and 1 bale cotton, K Visram and Co; 533 cwts tin scrap, The Hindoo Barma P. Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Corunna s—54 cwts Indian pulse, Ralli Bros; 293 cases Indian condiments, P. Poonjeajee and Sons.

FOR HAMBURG.

Scharzfels s—120 cwts dairy produce, A C Kohler.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Abbotsford s—990 cwts gingelly seed, John Fachire; 5 pots rose oil, M A Patheria; 4,000 cwts castorseed, Ralli Bros; 1,000 cwt groundnut, L Dreyfus and Co.

Massilia s—990 cwts gingelly seed J Fachire; 5 pots rose oil, M A Patheria.

FOR TRIESTE.

Africa s—1 bale cotton, W Wolf and Sons.

FOR FENICE.

Africa s—100 bales cotton, C Boggiano and Co

FOR VONGKONG.

Divanha s—60 cwts sharkfins, M Joomabhoy and Co; 45 chests opium, Sassoon J David and Co; 40 chests opium, C Bomonjee and Co: 31 chests opium, K Nandlal.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Divanha s—25 chests opium, M Jazanand; 35 chests opium, H Sarajmal; 2½ chests opium. Luchminaram; 10 chests opium, M. Gajanand.

Divanha s—50 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co; 280 bales cotton, M B Kaisha.

FOR KOBE.

Wakasa Maru s—1,245 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 104 bales cotton, The Japan Cotton Trading Co.

Devanha s—300 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 200 bales cotton, M Jethbhai and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Devanha s—250 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 20 bales cotton M Jethabhai and Co.

FOR MOJI.

Wakasa Maru s—125 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

INDIA AND THE DURBAR

SPECIAL FEATURE.

NOW APPEARING IN

The Bombay Gazette.

EIGHT ARTICLES

BY

Sir WILLIAM LEE-WARNER,
K.C.S.I., etc.
Sir THOMAS H. HOLDICH,
K.C.M.G., K.C.I.E., etc.
Sir J. D. REES, K.C.I.E.,
M.P., etc.
Sir CHARLES BRUCE,
G.C.M.G., etc.
Col GEORGE H. TREVOR,
C.S.I.
Major F. G. CARDEW.

A YEAR of unprecedented splendour will be appropriately closed by the coming Durbar at Delhi, when the Indian Empire, magnificent, fascinating, complex, will draw all eyes to itself as it welcomes its Sovereign. The interest will be at its height during the weeks immediately preceding the Durbar ceremonies, and these pictures of India as it is are all by writers of acknowledged eminence. Sir W. Lee-Warner, as a member of the Council of India, has made the Native States his special study; Sir Thomas Holdich has spent his life in the Indian military and frontier service; Sir J. D. Rees is the author of "The Real India," etc.; Sir Charles Bruce was Director of Public Instruction in Ceylon; Col. G. H. Trevor has held both military and civil appointments and is well known as a sportsman; and Major Cardew was attached to one of the most famous regiments in Indian history—Hodson's Horse.

INDIA'S ROMANTIC PAST: her peoples and their rulers, places of historical interest.

By SIR W. LEE-WARNER,
K.C.S.I., etc.

DELHI, the scene of the Durbar; a city of great deeds.

By SIR W. LEE-WARNER,
K.C.S.I., etc.

WHAT A DURBAR IS, (procedure, etc.)

By SIR T. H. HOLDICH,
K.C.M.G., K.C.I.E., etc.

INTERESTING PERSONALITIES AT THE DURBAR: a procession of Princes; native rulers and the terms on which they hold their States.

By SIR J. D. REES,
K.C.I.E., etc.

WHAT BRITAIN HAS DONE FOR INDIA and what India is worth to Britain.

By SIR T. H. HOLDICH,
K.C.M.G., K.C.I.E., etc.

THE INDIAN ARMY; How the native regiments were raised. British soldiers in India.

By MAJOR CARDEW.

HOW INDIA IS GOVERNED; Calcutta and Simla, the Civil Service, etc., the new Council established under Lord Minto.

By SIR CHARLES BRUCE,
G.C.M.G., etc.

SPORT IN INDIA; Tiger-hunting and Pig-sticking feats.

By COL. TREVOR, C.S.I., etc.

The first article of the series appeared on October 27; the second appeared on November 3, the third on November 10, the 4th on November 17 and the fifth on November 24 and the 6th will appear on Dec. 1.

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NOTICE TO CORRESRONDENTS.

⁂ All communications of a literary character should be addressed to The Editor, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the General Manager. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box 209, General Post Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

Friday, 1st December, 1911.

BRITISH CITIZENSHIP.

AT a time like the present the question what we mean by British citizenship is asked with peculiar appropriateness, but it is a question which few writers or speakers attempt to answer. We take it that a British citizen is one who owns allegiance to the British Crown, and who obeys its laws and does what is expected of him to uphold the constitution. In the eye of the law all British subjects, like all citizens of ancient Rome, are equal—or so they are supposed to be, but we know that though they may be in England, in the Oversea's dominions they are not. We have no desire at the moment to dilate upon the disabilities of British Indian subjects in South Africa though they would make the theme of a thousand effusions without exhausting the subject. What attracts our attention to the question of British citizenship, however, is an article with this heading in "United Empire" the journal of the Royal Colonial Institute. Mr. E. B. Sarjant, the writer, tells us his observation leads him to believe that even the most practised speakers and writers use the words "British Citizenship" in quite different connotations, and the proceedings of the last Imperial Conference showed that its members were no more in agreement than the rest of us as to what constitutes a British citizen. In the discussion on Naturalisation some of His Majesty's Ministers ignored altogether any difference between a British subject and a British citizen, while others felt that the confusion of these terms would make it impossible to bring the discussion to a successful issue. Sir Wilfrid Laurier indicated the difficulty in Canada, where they receive annually some hundred thousand American citizens, who take out letters of naturalisation. They are British subjects in Canada, but if they go to Great Britain they are still American citizens. Sir Wilfrid holds, and we with him, that his principle should be laid down as an object to be ultimately reached—a British subject anywhere, a British subject everywhere; in other words a British subject is a British subject, not only in the country of his naturalisation, but everywhere else.

Mr. Malan, at the Conference, expressed the South African idea and endeavoured to avoid confusion by adding "provided that it is clearly understood and clearly expressed that 'British subject anywhere, British subject everywhere' means subject to the local laws which obtain as regards the right of the British subjects whether of citizenship or of admittance into a country we think the principles as laid down by Sir Wilfrid Laurier are correct and sound ones." Mr. Churchill remarked that he welcomed with the greatest satisfaction the strong statements made by every one of the representatives of the dominions present in favour of the desirability of securing uniform and world-wide status of British citizenship which shall protect the holder of the certificate wherever he may be, whether he be within the British Empire or in foreign countries. But this only served to show that past and present Ministers of the Crown, not only in the United Kingdom but also in the Dominions Overseas, are at variance as to the true meaning of British citizenship. Mr. Sargant asks the "United Empire" to invite statesmen and others to define the difference between subject and citizen, arguing with Freeman that the Greek would have deemed himself degraded by the name of subject. To him the word that best translates it expressed the position of men, who, either in their own persons or in the persons of the cities to which they belonged, were shorn of the common rights of every City of every citizen. We use the word subject daily without any feeling of being lowered by it. But the difference between a citizen and a subject in the eyes of the Greeks seems to explain the diversity of treatment between the European and the Asiatic in South Africa. The European British Colonist is a citizen, the British Indian a subject.

But as the words are used in English, citizen and subject should be merely interchangeable terms and all British citizens or subjects precisely on the same footing in the Overseas dominions, as they are in England—otherwise of what value is British citizenship to other than British born? Dicey in his "Laws of the Constitution," lays special stress upon those other attributes of citizenship, besides electoral rights, when he speaks of personal freedom of discussion and public meeting as "in fact the chief advantages which citizens hope to gain by the change from a despotic to a constitutional form of Government" and he seems to be opposed to any distinction between the citizen and the subject. The one word denotes rights and privileges, the other recalls feudalism. Yet they have come to be interchangeable and should so remain if we are to call ourselves subjects. We are all subjects of the King who will arrive to-morrow but we are British citizens all the same and the citizen of Bombay, a citizen of no mean city, ought to be able to claim as extensive privileges as he of Johannesburg, or Melbourne or Ottawa. As Mr. Sarjant observes the problems of the Empire, looked at from the point of view of the individual citizen, acquire fresh significance. Numbers as well as political power begin to tell. "We are reminded that our Indian fellow subjects with their exiguous citizenship form a large majority of all British subjects and that in South Africa it is the exception for a British subject to be so descended as to be able to claim electoral privileges." We note the different status of women subjects as they pass from one part of the self-governing dominions to another. The same man is an elector in various capacities in the same territory and his citizenship is a complex whole subject to internal strains. Colonial laws relating to citizenship differ and not until those differences have been removed and it has been agreed that every British subject is also a British citizen will prevalent grievances here and there be redressed. But the opportunity of securing true reciprocity in this matter was let slip and we fear that many Imperial Conferences will have been held before the defect can be remedied.

THE LATE WILLIAM ASTON. THE late Mr. William Aston was one of our great authorities on Japan especially its language and literature. During the early part of his career he was as were many of our Chinese and Japanese scholars, Sir Robert Douglas, Mr. Parker, and Professor H. Giles, in the Consular Service in which he remained for twenty-five years, mostly in Japan with the exception of a couple of years passed in Korea as Consul-General. He retired early and spent the last twenty-two years in pursuit of the study of the laws of Japan. He made many researches into the early history and archæology of Japan in which he was considered a high authority. One of the results of his painstaking critical researches into early Japanese history is interesting just now as it has reference to a former conquest of Korea which has recently passed under the direct control of Japan. The native annalists of Japan make much of an Empress of the third century named Jingo, who according to them lived for a hundred years and reigned for nearly seventy. She is the Semiramis of Japan to whom many mighty deeds are attributed. The chief legend connected with her is that of the conquest of Korea, to which country she passed over with a gallant fleet aided by the fishes and a miraculous wave, and whence she returned in three years after receiving the abject submission of its men and people. Mr. Aston showed that nearly the whole of her career was legendary and fabulous. He was a pioneer of Japanese archæological research and many of his conclusions on ancient structures are now accepted. One of the most important of these relate to the very interesting and extensive series of caves near Konosu which seem to be somewhat like the Kanheri caves in this neighbourhood, as both series honeycomb the hill side and number over a hundred. The origin and use of these relics of a remote antiquity has given rise to a good deal of controversy. A distinguished indigenous archæologist, Dr. Tsuboi, of the Imperial University of Tokio, who discovered many of these caves, was of opinion that they were the habitation originally of a race of cave dwelling savages whom the Japanese call 'earth-spiders.' But the view of Mr. Aston that they were not dwellings but burial-places or sepulchres, as they agree in so many respects with the dolmens widely scattered over southern Japan, is now considered to be right.

As regards the Japanese language, Mr. Aston devoted much study to the important question of its origin. He is inclined to the view that the Japanese and the Korean languages must be closely allied as the two peoples had been closely related in their origin. He was able to prove that in construction the Japanese has a striking similarity, though he could not find any corresponding likeness in their vocabularies. The Japanese and the Koreans could not hold intercourse without the aid of interpreters so far back as the beginning of our era; so if two languages had a common Ural-Altaic stock as Klaproth had concluded, they must have branched off from it at a date very remote. On Japanese literature, too, he bestowed great attention, and wrote an excellent book for the series of handbooks of the literatures of the world, ancient and modern, which Mr. Edmund Gosse edited some ten years ago. Latterly, he wrote a very profound study of the indigenous primitive religion of Japan, Shinto. For several years he contributed to that very useful historical work of reference the "Annual Register," the chapters relating to the Far East in which he kept the readers well informed as to all salient and really important events of recent years in China and Japan. He had interest in India also where many of his close relations including Mr. Henry Aston, late Member of Council, Bombay, served.

AS OTHERS SEE US. AN American journal, the *Nation*, of New York, has been filling the role of candid friend, taking for its text in what is intended to be a scathing criticism "the pretended patriotism" which shows itself in fears of invasion, criticism about Imperial "decadence." This kind of thing, the *Nation* thinks, is due not to patriotism but to "the wailings of a beaten political party." It might be possible to appreciate the kindly spirit which seeks to put us right on so impertinent a question; if the lecture which is read to us were couched in less important terms. Our contemporary not only qualifies British patriotism by an offensive adjective: he asks "what has become of the poise and dignity and the sense of fairplay that were the hallmark of the English gentleman"; he also says that well-born Englishmen have latterly been resorting to tactics that are distinctly not "cricket"; and, finally, he contends—basing his contention on certain incidents that have transpired recently in party disputes over great political questions, notably Home Rule—that Englishmen appear "to have forgotten how to be cheerful losers." What appears to have impressed the New York journal is the fact that the representatives of the two great political schools in England take their fight into the open. From the trans-Atlantic point of view that may not be "cricket"; but it is English nevertheless, and if to meet platform exigencies our political speakers occasionally administer severe blows it is equally important to remember that they can when their turn comes take punishment. Fortunately, we know "what has become of the poise and the dignity and the sense of fair play that were the hall mark of the English gentleman," which, notwithstanding the fear of our contemporary, still mark the characters of all Englishmen to whom national suffrage and confidence are extended. It might have been thought that the amenities of public and commercial life in the United States, particularly at this moment, are sufficient to provide the press of that country with a score of problems that call for solution, and that until these have been disposed of the affairs of England might well be left to the conscience of her own people.

A REPORT from Kabul states that the Amir is preparing to start for Jellalabad next week.

THE Bank of Bengal rate remain at 5 per cent.

The P. & O. Company's s. s. "Salsette" with the homeward Mails of the 25th instant arrived at Aden at 1 p. m. on Wednesday.

THE annual report of the Calcutta Zoological Garden shows that the number of visitors last year was 537,122, an increase of 37,494, and that the receipts had increased by Rs. 5,933.

THE Telegraph office states that the Bombay Radio Office was in touch with the British transport "Somali" at 15-50 yesterday at a distance of 190 miles and that Radio messages will be accepted to that transport.

THERE has been an appreciable increase in the mortality from plague in Bengal during the past week compared with figures for the previous week. The total number of seizures and deaths stood at 344 and 255 respectively against 191 attacks and 160 deaths during the week ending 18th November.

DURING the week ending Nov. 28, seven and a half chests of opium were removed from the Bombay Government Warehouse, of these five and a half were purchased by the opium farmer at Broach and two by the Cambay farmer. During the same period, 231 1-2 chests were imported in Bombay from Indore.

SIR HENRY KIMBER, Chairman, Board of Directors, South Indian Railway, and Mr. Neville Preistly, Managing Director, will arrive in Trichinopoly early in January and after inspecting the line will proceed to Calcutta to attend the meeting of Chairman of different railway companies with the Railway Board to be held at Calcutta on the 16th January.

H. E. the Governor-in-Council has made the following appointments on the Managinig Committee of the David Sassoon Industrial and Reformatory Institution, Bombay:—Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Bar.-at-Law, to be Chairman, the Hon. Sir Henry E. E. Procter, Kt., the Hon. Mr. Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy Ebrahim, Mr. Narayan Vishvanath Mandlik, B. A., L.L. B., Haji Sulaiman Abdul Wahid, Mr. Hormusji Jehangir Bhabha, M. A., and Mr. Jalbhy Dorabji Bharda, B. A., to be Members.

THE following Marathi pamphlets have been proscribed:—"Ganpatichya Melvanchin Paden, Bhag 2" (*i. e.*, "Ganpati Mela Songs, Part 2") printed at Bombay; "Lokamanya Bal Gangadhar Tilak yanjvaril Rajadrohacha Khatla, 1908" (*i.e.*, "The sedition case of 1908 against the people-honoured Bal Gangadhar Tilak"), printed at Bombay; "Lekh-ratna-mala athva Nana Phadnavisanche Nivdak Patrancha Sangraha" (*i. e.*, "Necklace of letter-gems or a collection of select letters of Nana Phadnavis") printed at Poona; "Manson Sahebnun Khun athva Dakshin Hindustann i. e. 1857 no Balvo" (*i. e.*, "The murder of Mr. Manson or the Mutiny of 1857 A. D. in Southern India"), printed at Baroda and "Calcuttani Kal Kotdi" (*i. e.*, "The Black Hole of Calcutta"), printed at Ahmedabad.

THE total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending Nov. 25 was 551, giving a death-rate of 29.80 per annum per thousand as against 30.41 the corresponding period of last year, and 31.21 the average over the past five years. Of the total number 68 died from fevers; 8, plague; 5, small-pox; 1, leprosy; 42, phthisis; 43, diseases of the nervous system; 132, affections of the respiratory organs; 25, diarrhœa; 19, dysentery; 40, still-born; 95, old age and debility; 8, accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows:—Jain, 7; Brahmin, 25; Lingaet, 1; Bhattia, 3; Hindus of other caste, 243; Hindu low caste, 68; Musalman, 149; Parsi, 21; Jew, 5; Native Christian, 21; Eurasian, 3; European, 5. The total number of births was 503 as against 448 for the corresponding period of last year, and 457 the average over the past five years.

INDIA AND THE DURBAR.

VI.

THE INDIAN ARMY.

BY

MAJOR F. G. CARDEW.

The assembly of a great body of troops is a fitting accompaniment to the Durbar, for in no country is military display more closely associated with the pageantry of civil power than is the case in India, nowhere has the profession of arms gained for itself a higher position than in the land of the Moghul and the Rajput.

THE SCENE OF THE DURBAR.

Unfortunately the partial failure of the monsoon in upper India and the consequent scarcity in the southern Punjab has necessitated a considerable curtailment of the original plans. There will be no preliminary manœuvres and instead of some eighty thousand the force that will be brought together will be limited to about fifty thousand. Nevertheless it will not be unworthy either of the Sovereign in whose honour it assembles or of the Army to which it belongs.

This force will include representatives of all the warlike races which have in turn wielded imperial sway in India, and among its regiments will be units from each of the several forces of Bengal, Madras and Bombay, into which until 1895 the Indian Army was divided. The annals of many of these are closely connected with the scene of the great Durbar. There will be corps whose earliest service was before the walls of Delhi during the great struggle of half a century ago, and others too there will be which can look back on deeds of valour done in and about this same imperial city fifty and more years earlier still. Such for instance is the 2nd Queen's Own Rajput Light Infantry, which fought under Lake against the Mahrattas in 1803, and after being awarded a special regimental colour (which it still carries) for its gallantry at the battle of Laswari, was present with the victorious army at Delhi when the British general rescued the blind Shah Alam from the hands of his jailers and restored to that unhappy representative of the Moghul emperors a semblance at least of his old authority. More distinguished still, the 1st Duke of York's Own Lancers, famous throughout India as Skinner's Horse, not only were present at that first British occupation of Delhi but for years afterwards had their headquarters within a few miles of the city. The story of Skinner and his Horse is one of the most romantic of Indian military records. The regiment, and its sister corps the 3rd Cavalry, are the sole survivors of the celebrated European Brigade, raised in the 18th century for the service of the Mahratta Maharajah Sindhia and commanded by adventurers from every nation in Europe. One of these was James Skinner, the offspring of a marriage between an officer of the East India Company and an Indian girl. A born soldier and leader of men, while still a mere boy he took service under Sindhia and rapidly gained distinction on many fields. When the war with the British came he offered his services to General Lake, making only the chivalrous condition that he should not be required to bear arms against his former employer. His troop of horse, whose devotion had been won by deeds of extraordinary daring, followed him unanimously to his new service, and from that time onwards Skinner's "Yellow Boys," as they were called from the colour of their uniform, were prominent in every campaign in which the Indian Army took part.

HODSON'S HORSE.

As Skinner's Horse was the earliest of the older irregular cavalry, so in 1857, Hodson's Horse, hurriedly raised in the Punjab, and composed of Sikhs, Mussulmans and Rajputs, many of whom had been in arms against us only 9 years before, was the first to join the camp before Delhi of those Punjabi regiments which so effectually supplemented the too scanty numbers of British troops. Throughout the trying months which followed until the city was once more in our hands the daily services of Hodson's Horse and the intrepidity of its leader earned for the regiment an exceptional fame. The story of how Hodson faced alone the fanatical adherents of the old emperor Bahadur Shah and overawing them by his personality compelled the surrender of the last of the Moghuls is unsurpassed as an example of dauntless bravery and perfect self-confidence. Before the mutiny campaign had terminated Hodson's Horse lost their heroic leader, but his memory is green in the two regiments into which his corps was subsequently divided, the 9th Cavalry and the 10th Duke of Cambridge's Own Lancers, and both of them bear his name as a secondary title.

AN UNEQUAL FIGHT.

The meteor-like lustre of Hodson's deeds brought immediate fame to the corps which he commanded, but the renown of the Queen's Own Corps of Guides has been built up in every campaign of the last sixty years. The creation of Henry Lawrence's master mind, supplemented by the energy and capacity of such lieutenants as Henry Lumsden and those who came after him, the Corps of Guides has throughout its history attracted not only some of the finest spirits among the Britsih in India, but also representatives from the noblest and most honoured families which for generations have supplied leaders to the armies of the Punjab. Its records teem with deeds of daring and devotion, and none excel the story of the defence of the Kabul Residency on the 3rd of September, 1879, against the infuriated mob of the Amir Sher Ali's soldiery. The brief campaign against Afghanistan which opened with the taking of Ali Masjid had been brought to a successful end by the conclusion of the treaty of Gandamak and the establishment of a British Agency at the Afghan capital. There was no sign to show that the peace was not likely to endure. Lord Beaconsfield's policy of intervention in the affairs of Afghanistan seemed triumphant; when suddenly the unlooked-for happened. The soldiers of the Amir, discontented at not receiving their due pay, turned in their rage against the representatives of the hated "Feringhis." Reinforced by the rabble of the Kabul bazars they attacked the Residency garrisoned only by a little detachment of 70 Guides, under Lieut. Walter Hamilton, V.C. The resistance which they met was vigorous. For a whole long day the unequal fight went on. Sir Louis Cavagnari, the British Resident, was early disabled, but Hamilton, Jenkyns the Assistant Resident, and the surgeon Kelly continued the struggle without faltering. Four times they sallied forth at the head of the Guides and drove back the solid masses of their assailants, and at last when all the British leaders had fallen the remnant of the garrison, ten or a dozen in number issued from the gate for the fifth and last time and sold their lives dearly, fighting with undiminished courage until overborne by numbers. Well might those who penned the official record of the tragedy write: "The annals of no army and no regiment can show a brighter record of devoted bravery than has been achieved by this small band of Guides.

THE INDOMITABLE GURKHA.

No survey, however brief, of some of the famous regiments of India would be complete without mention of the cheery and indomitable Gurkhas, who, though drawn from a principality which has never become part of the British Empire, are nevertheless among the most devoted soldiers of the King, and have probably done more than any other individual Indian race to uphold the supremacy of the British flag. Nearly a hundred years have elapsed since the advancing tide of conquest in India brought us into conflict with the Gurkha kingdom of Nepal. The struggle which followed was, with one exception, the sternest that we ever had to fight in building up our Indian Empire and although in the end our arms were successful the Government of the day was wise enough to see that effective sovereignty over such adversaries could only be established at the cost of blood and treasure far exceeding in value any possible advantages. A treaty honourable to both parties was concluded and to its terms the Gurkha Government has ever loyally adhered. From that time forward the ranks of our Army have afforded a congenial outlet for the more venturesome spirits of Nepal. They furnish us with twenty battalions of infantry of surpassing excellence, and the story of British-Indian warfare is crowded with proofs of their fighting qualities. Since the regiment now known as the 2nd King Edward's Own Gurkha Rifles fought night and day on the Delhi Ridge shoulder to shoulder with the 60th, the little men of Nepal have been the sworn allies of our British "Green Jackets"; but indeed they always get on excellently with British soldiers of all sorts, and will contest a field-day with them in the morning, play football with them in the afternoon, and drink with them in the evening all with the same jovial zest and "bonhomie" which wins the kindly heart of Private Thomas Atkins.

EXAMPLES OF SIKH PROWESS.

Very different in appearance and in every mental and physical characteristic is the big, slow Jat Sikh of the Punjab, who shares with the Gurkha the reputation of being the best of the fighting men in India. The Gurkha is unequalled for daring and "elan" in attack, but for dogged steadiness in defence the Sikh has no superior. Most of the best known examples of Sikh prowess have been in holding defensive positions. It was the Sikh refusal to admit defeat which made our hard fought victories over the armies of the Khalsa in 1846 and 1849 more costly than any others ever gained by us in India. In the mutiny campaign no incident exceeded in steadfast heroism the successful defence of "the little house at Arrah" by some 50 of Rattray's Sikhs (now the 45th) for a space of seven days against a force of 2,000 rebel infantry. In more recent years it was the steadiness of the 15th Sikhs, together with equal gallantry on the part of the 66th Berkshire Regiment which at Tofrek, near Suakin, on March 22nd, 1885, saved McNeill's zariba from terrible disaster. Finally it was a small detachment of Sikhs whose heroic self-sacrifice gave to the loss of the Sarmana post in 1897 the moral effect of a British victory.

MAKERS OF INDIA.

Did space permit it would be easy to multiply instances of the valour of these Indian soldiers, of whom each class has its special merits, while all combine to form an army of scarcely-realised value. It would be easy to write at length of the magnificent horsemen of the Western Punjab—the Tiwanas and their hereditary rivals the long-haired Multanis, of the bluff and hearty Pathan always reader for a fray or a foray even though the enemy of the day be fellow tribesmen of his own, of the high-bred Dogra from the Himalayan valleys, who combines the brilliant courage of the Gurkha with the steadiness of the Sikh and adds to them the absolute truthfulness of the Rajput. Nor is it possible to do more than mention here in passing a mere handful of those splendid British officers without whose leading the qualities of the soldiery would never have shone with such lustre—Stringer Lawrence, one of the makers of British India; the great Clive; George Broadfoot, Nicholson, Havelock and Outram, names inseparably connected with the suppression of the Mutiny; Neville Chamberlain, the "beau sabreur" and hero of half a hundred fights; the gallant Battyes who lent glory even to the brilliant record of the Guides; Cureton, Roberts, Sam Browne, the Goughs, John Watson, Probyn—these and many more come crowding to mind as we ponder over the story of the Indian army. As the serried ranks pass in review before their King-Emperor the sight may well suggest a flood of stirring memories of how the Star of India was won for the British Crown. So long as it is guarded by such troops and such leaders its defence is surely in safe keeping.

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The Dowager Marchioness of Bristol was recently the subject of an unusual tribute of esteem. Her Ladyship is most interested in the Imperial emigration of boys and lately she provided the funds for sending East End boy to New Zealand, and took the trouble personally to bid him God-speed before he went. The boy travelled by way of Cape Town, and there he visited Table Mountain, a fact which so impressed him that he wrote regretting that the Dowager was not with him and saying what a good time he was having and how grateful he was and he ended with several crosses signifying as usual. The Dowager was so pleased with the boy's obvious sincerity that she has arranged for him to have a bicycle.

THE PERSIAN SITUATION.

RUSSIA SENDS ANOTHER ULTIMATUM.

Mr. Shuster's Dismissal Again Demanded.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

TEHERAN, Nov. 30.

Russia has sent a fresh ultimatum to Persia, demanding the dismissal of Mr. Shuster, the American Treasurer-General, and Mr. Lecoffre, a British subject to whom Mr. Shuster gave an appointment at Tabriz, and also the payment of the expenses of the army of occupation.

In the event of Persia failing to reply within 48 hours, the Russian troops will advance.

There are at present six thousand Russian troops in Persia.

LONDON, Nov. 30.

After a stormy sitting the Mejliss has approved the Cabinet formed by Samiam-es-Sultaneh, the new Premier. Vosug-ed-Dauleh is new Foreign Minister.

The decision was hastened by the Russian ultimatum, which, following so quickly after Persia's compliance with Russian demands according to Great Britain's advice, has caused consternation in official circles.

The Russian ultimatum includes the complaint with reference to Mr. Shuster's publication in Persian of his letter to the *Times* which the ultimatum declares, incites the Persians against Russia.

A *Times* message from Teheran states that an ultimatum also demands that Persia's future relations with Britain and Russia shall be regulated so as to confirm that the real interests of both those countries are understood.

Great Britain, a message says, has been fully consulted in the matter, and certain portions of the ultimatum are written in the name of both Powers.

ST. PETERSBURG. Nov. 30.

The Government has resolved temporarily to reinforce the Cossack guard of the Consulate at Khoi in Persia by small detachment of Infantry and Artillery.

SIR E. GREY'S SPEECH.

Russian Press Satisfaction Marked.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 29.

The *Novoye Vremya*, commenting on Sir Edward Grey's speech, eulogises the sobriety of its tone and also the great courage of British foreign policy. The paper says the speech also testifies that Russian action in Persia will be unopposed, in the letter and spirit of the Convention.

THE GERMAN CABINET.

Rumoured Retirement of Chancellor.

LONDON, Nov. 30.

The German papers are speculating as to the retirement of Dr. von Betmann-Hollweg, the Imperial Chancellor.

They mention Admiral von Tirpitz as his probable successor.

THE POPE CREATES NEW CARDINALS.

Archbishop of Westminster also Honoured.

LONDON, Nov. 30.

There was a scene of great magnificence to-day when His Holiness the Pope conferred hats on fourteen new Cardinals, who included Archbishop Bourne of Westminister. A distinguished audience was present.

MONARCHIST CONSPIRACY.

Trials in Portugal Begun.

LISBON, Nov. 30.

The trial of numerous Monarchist conspirators began here yesterday.

Joaquim Almeida was sentenced to six years' solitary confinement, this period to be followed by ten years' deportation.

THE INSURANCE SCHEME.

Servants and Mistresses' Protest.

LONDON, Nov. 30.

Ten thousand mistresses and maids held a demonstration in the Albert Hall, yesterday evening, to protest against the inclusion of servants in the Insurance Scheme.

NEW UNIONIST WHIP.

Duke of Devonshire Appointed.

LONDON, Nov. 30.

The Duke of Devonshire has been appointed Chief Opposition Whip, in the House of Lords, Lord Waldegrave having resigned.

"LORD" GEORGE SANGER'S MURDERER.

Commits Suicide.

LONDON, Nov. 30.

The murderer of "Lord" George Sanger committed suicide. He was found decapitated on the railway near Highgate.

ABDUL HAMID'S JEWELS.

PARIS, Nov. 30.

The sale of Abdul Hamid's jewels lasted three days, the amount realised being £200,000.

LAWN TENNIS.

LONDON, Nov. 30.

Rice will replace Lycett in the team which will represent Australasia in the Davis cup contest.

TURCO-ITALIAN WAR.

Horrible Mutilation of Italian Soldiers

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

ROME, Nov. 29.

In order to deter sniping, a party of Italians from Benghazi surprised a body of Arabs and engaged them. Fierce and prolonged fighting resulted, the Arabs eventually being almost wiped out. The Italian casualties were twelve killed and thirty wounded.

TRIPOLI, Nov. 30.

Intense indignation has been caused by the discovery in a mosque near Henni of the bodies of seventeen Bersagliers, all horribly mutilated. Several of the men had been crucified and the others burned alive.

PERIM, Nov. 30.

The Italian warships are bombarding Mocha Fort, at Sheik Said.

A deputation consisting of the Hon'ble Mr Fazalbhai Currimbhoy, the Hon'ble Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtulla, Messrs. Suleman Abdul Wahed, Fazalbhai Maherali Chinoy, Sheriffbhai Devji Kanji and others, members of the Mahomadan Red Cross Society, with Mr. Mia Mahomed Haji Mahomed Chotania, Hon. Secretary of the Society, waited upon His Highness at his bungalow on Malabar Hill yesterday evening, when His Highness gave Rs. 10,000 for the relief of the sick, and distressed Mahomedans wounded.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 30.

A Frontier correspondent states that the Amir has sanctioned the opening of subscription lists in aid of the sick and wounded Turkish soldiers in Tripoli. An officer in the Afghan Army is circulating an appeal among the officials, military officers and well-to-do classes in Kabul.

THE CHINESE RISING.

Possibilities of Defending Shanghai.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, Nov. 30.

In the House of Commons yesterday, Mr. Churchill, in reply to Mr. Stewart, said that Naval forces could be landed at Shanghai, in case of sudden and grave emergency, but that in the event of the actual defence of the settlement becoming necessary, the Government would have to consider other methods of protection.

It is now stated that Surgeon-Major Legendre, and the two officers with him, who were reported by the *Matin* of Nov. 19th, to have been massacred by Lolos in a little-known part of Southern China, were only wounded.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30.

The United States has offered the Council of Foreign Ministers at Peking 2,500 American troops from the Phillipines to aid in keeping open the railway from Peking to the sea, and for the protection of foreigners.

LONDON, Nov. 30.

An article in the *Times* to-day, describes the recapture of Hanyangand dwells on the superior equipment and discipline of the Imperialist troops. The article regards the fact that Imperialist troops' loyalty to Peking and their war efficiency have sood the supreme test of a battle, as of first-rate importance, and earnestly hopes that the sudden change of fortunes in the war will induce both parties to seek an honourable issue.

The article expresses profound doubt whether the dynasty could be replaced by a republic, thoroughly alien to all Chinese traditions.

PEKING, Nov. 30.

The Imperialist troops have been victorious in a pitched battle at Ningyuan. The Szechuan Missionaries are safe.

SUFFRAGETTES AND MR. ASQUITH.

LONDON, Nov. 30.

Mr. Asquith had an engagement to speak at the City Temple yesterday evening in connection with a philanthropic organisation. He was, however, howled down by Suffragettes and left without speaking.

THE GERMAN NAVY.

New Dockyard Mooted.

LONDON, Nov. 30.

It is rumoured that the the firm of Krupp is negotiating for the purchase of land at the mouth of the Elbe for the construction of a great naval dockyard.

CANADA'S NAVAL POLICY.

OTTAWA, Nov. 30.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier's amendment to the address asking the House to disapprove of the conflict of opinion in the New Cabinet on the subject of the Naval Policy of the Dominion was yesterday defeated by 121 votes to 77.

THE ABOR EXPEDITION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Nov. 30.

The General Officer Commanding the Abor Expedition telegraphs from Rotung on November 29th that the day was spent in road-making. Narain Singh Thapa who was Mr. Williamson's masalchi came into the camp having escaped from Pongging. He had high fever and was too ill to interview, but it was understood that he saw Mr. Williamson and ran to warn Dr. Gregorson, but was overtaken and badly wounded. He lay in the jungle for three days after which Pongging men took him in and he was ill for three months. He says that the Pongging men are entirely opposed to the Minyongs and inclined to be friendly.

HIRED TRANSPORT "REWA."

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, Nov. 30.

The hired transport "Rewa" arrived this morning at 10. 40 a. m. from Southampton with the following details for disembarkation:—first class—27 officers, 20 ladies, 13 children, 4 servants; 2nd class—27 warrant officers, 13 ladies, 24 children; 3rd class—1,270 men, 79 women, 51 children.

The vessel experienced south-west and north-west gales in the Bay of Biscay, head winds in the Mediterranean and fine weather in the Arabian Sea. Two cases of scarlet fever were landed at Port Said and there was an outbreak of measles amongst troops between Aden and Karachi.

MIRI EXPEDITION.

Bad Weather Causes Delay.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 30.

Owing to the extraordinarily bad weather experienced by the surveyors in the Miri country, it has been found advisable to alter the route as at first proposed and by which the advance party proceeded. The expedition will now advance up the Sabansiri, as far as Siphlumukh junction of the Siphly and Sabansiri, and thence proceed in the direction of Beni near Kamla river. The route to Chemir, as first proposed, in many places follows water-courses and hill-streams which in most years are by this time more or less dry. But owing to excessive rain where a path should be there is now a rushing torrent, making the route impracticable for laden coolies. Boat transport will be used from Dalongmukh at the mouth of the Sabansiri gorge as far as Siphlumukh. The first consignment has already started, and it is hoped that it will be possible to pass forward sufficient stores and supplies to enable the survey party and others accompanying the expedition to proceed shortly.

ENTERTAINMENT TO HON. MR. DOUIE.

England's Work in India.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, Nov. 29.

The Hon'ble Mr. Douie, First Financial Commissioner, was entertained last evening at a farewell dinner at the Punjab Club. The gathering which consisted of about fifty friends, was most representative. Sir Arthur Reid gave the usual loyal toast and Mr. Justice Robertson proposed the toast of the evening "Health and Prosperity to the Hon'ble Mr. Douie." The toast having been drunk with musical honours, Mr. Douie made a short reply in the course of which he paid a tribute to his first teachers, the earlier Revenue Officers of the Punjab. Referring to the awakening of the East he said that the task of England is not nearly over. For himself, he thought and he hoped that it would never be over, but the work of administration had to be done in new environments and it had become difficult. Continuing Mr. Douie said: "You want to have better the qualities both of head and heart than we of older generation needed. You want the greatest insight, more sympathy and wider outlook and in certain possible circumstances you want harder and more unbending resolution. You want to see further below the surface of things than we are required to do. You also want to know more of the educated classes, and their ideas and aspirations."

Addressing the young Civilians he said that they are equal to their new responsibilities and exhorted them to be of good cheer.

THE TANK RAILWAY.

Start in Construction Sanctioned.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 30.

It is understood that sanction has been given to begin the earth work on the Lakki-Pezu section of the proposed railway to Tank. The work will be carried out by the North-Western Railway's staff, working in conjunction with the local civil authorities. The intention is to employ Mahsuds only, thus affording relief to the tribe, whose supplies of food grains are said to be very short owing to the failure of their autumn harvest. The line will be twenty miles in length, and will be a branch of the railway now under construction from the Indus to Bannu.

GOLD IN MALABAR RIVER.

Lease to Dredging Syndicate.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Nov. 30.

It is understood that the period of lease granted by the Madras Government to Messrs. Gow and Co., Managing Directors of the Pactotur Dredging Syndicate Limited, for the exploitation of gold in some of the rivers in Malabar is thirty years, and that nearly half a dozen rivers are included in the lease, these being in the Ernad and Walwana Taluks. It is not known when operations will begin.

MURDER IN ALLAHABAD.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 30.

An atrocious double murder was committed in the heart of this city the other night. A Bania shopkeeper, and his servant, went to sleep in their shop and, next morning, when their maid servant went to the place, she found them on their charpoys with their bodies covered. Failing in her attempts to wake them, the woman lifted the bed-clothes and found that both were dead. On their faces were wounds which appeared to have been caused by a spade. An iron safe in the room was found open, and it afterwards transpired that a bag containing one thousand rupees had been taken away. The culprits are unknown.

ASHE MURDER TRIAL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Nov. 30.

At the Special Tribunal, Mr. T. M. Krishnaswamy Iyer, vakil, appeared for the fifth accused. He submitted that on account of enmity and constant litigation between the family of the accused and that of Arumugam, the accused has been implicated in the case. A large number of documents was filed by the defence to prove the enmity.

LATER.

The Special Tribunal was adjourned this afternoon till 28th December.

RABID DOG BITES CHILDREN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Nov. 30

Yesterday a dog believed to be rabid first attacked two children in the Mayo Orphanage for compound and soon after one of the girls of the Convent of Jesus and Marie who were out a walk. Neither of the two former, it is believed, was injured, but the latter, a daughter of a local resident, was bitten and sent to Kasauli.

BOMBAY SCOTS.

Annual St. Andrew's Dinner.

THE annual Bombay St. Andrew's Dinner was held at the Taj Mahal Hotel last night and was attended by well over one hundred sons of Caledonia and their guests. The tables were very effectively and appropriately decorated, and the heather, which figured largely in the scheme, was kindly supplied by Messrs W and A Graham from Achray Mhor, The Trossachs, and was shipped, free of cost, by the Anchor Liner, "Massilia." A small branch of heather, which appeared in a central position on the chairman's table, came from John O' Groats and at the same far away spot was cut the peat which after dinner was used for lighting the diners' cigars. The skirl of the pipes was not wanting during dinner, for four pipers of the Q O. Cameron Highlanders attended under the direction of Pipe-Major Donald Matheson, and, further, the honorary secretaries, Messrs A. F. Ferguson and A. M. Keith gave a selection on the bagpipes later in the evening.

The hosts of the evening were:—The Hon. Mr. Justice Macleod, (who was in the chair), the Hon. Mr. Justice Lindsay J. Robertson, the Hon. Mr. W. L. Graham, the Hon. Mr. James Begbie, Capt. Walter Lumsden, R. N., A.-D.-C., Capt. D. F. MacDonald, Mr. G. J. Cassie, Mr. A. G. Watson, Mr. J. N. Dunsmor, Mr. B. Lochhead, Mr. G. T. Stuart-Milne, Mr. M. Macpherson, Mr. T. J. Mackenzie, Mr. John Greig, Mr. J. Keenan, Mr. A. M. Cassels, Mr. G. Findlay, Mr. John Mckay, Mr. R. Stephen, Mr. John Reid, Mr. James Murdoch, Mr. James Smith, Mr. C. H. M. Critchley, Mr. M. G. Stuart, Mr. J. P. Chrystal, Mr. R. P. Scott, Mr. D. K. Love, Mr. W. M. Ross, Mr. F. H. Pearce, Mr. D. M. Inglis, Mr. A. Geddis, Mr. J. Herbertson, Mr. R. W. Smart, Mr. T. W. Downie, Mr. D. Carmichael, Mr. J. S. Handerson, Mr. S. R. MacDonald, Mr. F. W Phillips, Mr. Robert Speirs, Mr. R. Stuart, Mr. W. Whyte, Mr. D. Mercer, Mr. J. Welch, Mr. J. W. Mackison, Mr. R. W. L. Dunlop, Mr. K. Mc I Kemp, Mr. P. R. Cadell, I.C.S., Mr. George McKenzie, Mr. J. A. D. McBain, Mr. J. S. Wardlaw Milne, Mr. W. Turner Green, Mr. A L. S. Roberts, Mr. R. T. A. Mackenzie, Mr. James McDonald, Mr. W. Douglas Hall, Mr. A. Stewart Orr, Mr. R. D. Bell, I.C.S. Mr. J. J. Latta, Mr. J. Stuart-Milne. Mr. G. Wittet, Mr. D. B. Binning, Mr. W. G. Nicoll, Mr. A. E. Baird, Mr. A. McDonald, Mr. J. Anderson, Mr. G. M. Hossack, Mr. H. J. Dibbs, Mr. J. Crerar, I.C.S.; Mr. J. V. MacDonald, Mr. C. E. Graham, Mr. Alister Forbes, Mr. J. Campbell, Mr. G. R. Campbell, Mr. H. Morred, Mr. H. G. W. Meikle, Mr. A. F. Furguson, and Mr. A. M. Reith.

The following guests were also invited:—Major General J. C. Swann, C.B.; H. E. Rear-Admiral Sir Edmond Slade, M. V. O.; Flag-Lieutenant A. Warre, the Rev. J. Cameron, the Rev. A. S. Crichton, M. A.; Dr. Stanley Reed, Mr. G. C. Plinston, Mr. F. F. Gordon, the Hon. Mr. R. A. Lamb, C.S.I., C. I. E., I. C. S. Mr. Harold Cox, (special correspondent of the Graphic); Mr. E. W. M. Grigg, (special correspondent of the "Times"). the Hon. Mr. W. H. Lucas, I.C.S, Capt. W. Thompson, Lieut. C. C. Johnson, R. N., Lieut. F. E. Byrne, R. N., Lieut. C. T. Mackenzie, R. N., Prof. W. G. Robertson, Mr. William Bell, R. N., Mr. W. J. K. Hegarty, Mr. G. G. Fletcher, Mr. R. A. Spence, Mr. J. H. Robinson, Mr. C. H. H. Chessall, Mr. F. J. Preston, Mr. G. E. D. Langley, Mr. L. W. Hartley, Mr. L. Volkart, Mr. T. Sharples, Mr. R. J. Kent, Mr. E. L. Sale, I.C.S. Mr. W. A. Haig-Brown, Mr. L. G. Poole, Mr. E. E. Chambers, Mr. T. W. Bonner, Mr. W. C. Constable, Mr. A. H. Baxter, Mr. J. Wallace, Mr. A. Mackendrick, Mr. Cecil L. Burns, Mr. J. A. Ingram, Mr. O. C. B. Wimbush, Mr. H. P. Stringfellow, Mr. A. S. Robinson, Mr. D. A. O'Gorman, Mr. H. A. B. Vernon, I.C.S, Mr. J. F. Graham. I.C.S., Mr. A. T. Graham, Mr. J. P. Mackeson, Mr. T. H. Knight, Mr. J. H. Gordon, Mr. R. H. Tucker, and Col. Logan Hume.

The Chairman announced apologies for the absence of His Excellency the Governor, the Duke of Hamilton, the Marquis of Bute, the Earl of Mar and Kellie, the Earl of Cassilis, Sir Hugh Shaw-Stewart, Gen Sir Archibald Hunter and others.

On the other hand suitable messages were despatched during the evening to the chairmen of St. Andrew's dinners at Lahore, Calcutta, Madras, Colombo, Rangoon, and Narayangunj, and to the Cameron Highlanders at Bangalore. The message read :—"To ilka friend and kindred meeting, the Bombay Scots send kindly greeting."

MESSAGE TO THEIR MAJESTIES.

A message was also sent by wireless telegraphy to Their Majesties on board H. M. S. "Medina." It was as follows :—

"Bombay Scots assembled on St. Andrew's Day send over the waters to Your Imperial Majesties their loyal greetings on your auspicious approach to the shores of India."

THE TOASTS.

The loyal toasts having been duly honoured the Chairman gave "The Viceroy and the land we live in." He said the Viceroy was an officer of the King-Emperor, who shouldered the burden of the most arduous, the most responsible and the most honourable position which lay within the realms of the British Crown. In Bombay they were far from the seat of the Viceregal Government, but in Lord Hardinge they felt that they had a Governor-General who would to the utmost maintain the noble traditions of his high office. In proposing "The land we live in" he believed it was customary to make a long discourse, but it would be unfair to do so at a time when every one was over-burdened with work. (Laughter and applause). They had also to consider the residents of the hotel, who might not all of them appreciate the national music, (Laughter).

The toast having been fully honoured, the Chairman proposed "The Imperial Forces." He said they did not see enough of the British Navy in Bombay (applause) and in recent years some of the hardest work which our naval forces performed had been done by the officers and men of the East Indian squadron on the African coast and in the Persian Gulf, (Applause.) The Army in India was now engaged on one of their expeditions, which showed that British and Indian soldiers could rise to an occasion when they were called upon, and could uphold the traditions of the past, (Applause). The Volunteers had also done good service in Bombay and if the same proposition of the young men of this city, who joined the Volunteers would join the Territorials at Home, the War Minister, he was sure would have no anxiety about the success of his scheme, (Hear hear).

Admiral Sir Edmond Slade said he was touched by the way in which the toast of the Navy had been received because it was the one service or profession he knew which was absolutely barred by Scotsmen, (Laughter). Honestly speaking they had few Scotchmen in the Navy, and it was a misfortune for the service. In his experience a training ship had been sent to Edinbrough and it was fully three years before they could overcome local feeling and get young men to enter the Navy. The mothers in the neighbourhood said they could not possibly send their little boys into a service in which they had to work every Sabbath, (Laughter). However he had found in the service a few Scottish Officers and they had almost invariably turned out to be among the best men they had, (ear, hearH.)

General Swann said that Scotsmen had performed many services to the Army. In the first place they had done for the British Army, what the frontiermen of the North-West had done for the Indian Army, and had provided them on the border with an excellent training ground for fighting, (Laughter). The education of the British Army began in Scotland, (Applause). Afterwards they had become friends and the two nations with the Irish as well had made a blend which was admired all over the world, and wherever they had gone the Scottish regiments had distinguished themselves highly. Later than that as nearly every merchant and every missionary was a Scotsman, they had been indebted to the Scots for nearly every scrap the Army had been engaged in, (Laughter). As far as Scots in the Navy were concerned, he had often wondered why every time an officer shouted down the engine-room speaking-tube "Mac," all the crew tumbled up. (Laughter). He once asked, and he was told "Mon dinna ken ye weel that the whole o' this life is but meant as a preparation for the hereafter, (Loud applause).

The chairman then gave the solemn toast of "The pious memory of St. Andrew," and it was honoured with all the customary reverence.

The Rev. A. S. Crichton then eloquently and lengthily proposed "The Land of Cakes" and Mr. R. W. L. Dunlop, who referred in appreciative terms to General Swann's kind encouragement of the Volunteers, called upon the hosts of the evening to drink the health of their guests.

The toast was associated with the names of the Admiral, the General and several others, and Mr. Harold Cox, a distinguished journalist from Home, in particular, responded with much gentle humour. He said it was the second time on which he had been present at a Scottish dinner. The first time there were no pipes, (Laughter). He had since tried to find some excuse for the existence of Englishmen, and the only excuse he had been able to compose was that Englishmen provided a large population for Scotsmen to govern. Now, he further realised that Scotsmen were not content with governing Englishmen, but they wanted to have a hand in governing the whole world, civilised and uncivilised,—and did it he believed extremely well. (Applause). But if he had to believe that the playing of long bagpipes was an essential force in Scottish Government the only attitude he could adopt would be one of rebellion. (Laughter) Still in spite of all that had been said about Scotsmen he had the courage to say that he did not expect as a misfortune that he was born South of the Tweed. He was proud to be an Englishman and he was proud that his country, had made friends with the country of the Scots, and that together they had become one of the greatest nations of the world. (Applause).

Mr. D. B. Binning humorously gave the health of "The Losses," and Mr. R. T. H. McKenzie having appropriately responded, Mr. P. R. Cadell's toasting of the Chairman brought an end to the speaking. A sword dance by one of the Commissions game to appropriate finish to a most successful function.

CELEBRATION IN CALCUTTA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 1.

The St. Andrew's Dinner took place in the Town Hall last night when there was the largest attendance on record, 350 sitting down. The Lieut.-Governer, the Hon. Mr. Duke, presided and in proposing the toast of the "Viceroy and the Land we live in" referred to Lord Hardinge and said that no less of his energy had had to be devoted to suppression of crime and disorder. They might hope that his high abilities would be devoted to the constructive work of Government and to the opening up paths of progress in many directions in which progress was so necessary. Referring to the King's Visit His Honour said it would set a seal on the policy of recent years, the policy of convincing the inhabitants of India of the affection and interest of their Sovereign and of genuine desire of his Government to accord them every reasonable privilege and in every possible way to promote their well-being. He also referred to a radically wrong system of education.

The principal industry of India was, he said, agriculture, and suggested the lines of improvements to be made.

MADRAS SURGEONS.

Meeting of Sub-Assistants Association.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Nov. 30.

The Second Annual Conference of the Madras Sub-Assistants Surgeons' Association was held yesterday evening at the Medical College with the Hon'ble Surgeon-General W. B. Bannerman in the chair. The meeting was largely attended and among those present were:—Major R H. Elliot, I.M.S.; Major T. H. Symons, I.M.S.; Major Fraser, I.M.S. and Major Richards, I.M.S.

The proceedings began by Mr. H. V. Krishnasawmy, one of the members of the Association, delivering an address on the grievances of the class of medical practitioners who belonged to the Association.

Captain W. S. Patton, I.M.S., then delivered an interesting address on the "Etilogy of *kala azar*, an oriental sore," a problem in tropical medicine. The address was very much appreciated and followed with the keenest interest by everybody present.

The Chairman, in the course of his remarks, said that if they, in Madras, were to imitate Captain Patton, and infuse some energy into the Association and make investigations in such diseases as *kala azar* and oriental sore they would have many opportunities of doing good and might have many meetings from time to time. The proceedings read at such meetings might be circulated amongst the members outside Madras and thus might encourage their interest in work at headquarters. Many of them might do a great deal in Madras in their own way. It did not matter if they had no laboratory or microscope, they should all do what they could if they had cases of *kala azar*. They could make careful clinical observations and call in Captain Patton who would help them in all ways. He promised to give attention to all the grievances mentioned in the address which was read and in conclusion wished the Association every success.

PROPOSED OVERHEAD RAILWAYS FOR BOMBAY.

The following letter from the Municipal Commissioner, dated the 25th November has been circulated to Councillors for consideration as urgent business :—

"I have the honour to forward copy of a letter No. 1515 Railway of 6th November 1911 from the Secretary to Government, Public Works Department enclosing a letter from the Agent of the G. I. P. Railway with a plan for an overhead line from the Wari Bunder Goods Yard, connecting the Harbour Branch with the Victoria Terminus.

The project appears to be one promising the greatest benefit to the City. It will afford rapid connection between the trade centres along the Eastern and North Eastern portions of the Island, and the heart of the business quarter. It will also assist in the development of the north of the Island, by giving a convenient and rapid passenger service, and by the additional approach provided to Victoria Terminus will improve generally the local service of the G. I. P. Railway. As there is no likelihood of the Port Trustees carrying out their original suggestion of making an overhead railway, the present proposal appears the only project which could be carried into effect, and the G. I. P. Railway Company have in my opinion placed the City under an obligation by the prompt manner in which the project has been prepared and adopted by them.

The Scheme interferes to an extremely small degree with existing property, but it of course involves alterations in roads, bridges, drains, sewers and gas and water mains. The Municipal approval of the Scheme should therefore be subject to the following conditions being carried out.

The existing gradients of the approaches of the several overbridges should be maintained.

No raising of the existing roads should be allowed at steeper gradients than 1 in 40 ft.

All the existing stairs and archways of the bridges should either be maintained or again provided.

The retaining walls of the approaches should be thickened or otherwise strengthened.

The Railway Company should settle with the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Co., in regard to the alteration of the tramway tracks and partial interference with their traffic during the construction of the work along Carnac Bridge.

Elphinstone Bridge and approach when being reconstructed should also be widened to suit Sandhurst Road extension and an approved junction be made with Argyle Road.

The Railway Company should be responsible for all damage caused to property or otherwise in consequence of their operations.

The Railway Company should make good or pay for all damage disconnection, discontinuation, raising, lowering or interference with drains, sewers, water of gas mains, electric mains, fittings or any works connected therewith and also for latrines, urinals, dust-bin carts, stands, carriage stands, lamp-posts, hydrants or any Municipal property whatsoever affected or injured by their operations.

A road not less than 40 feet in width should be provided along the east side of the Railway from Masjid siding road southwards so as to obviate cul-de-sac streets.

The span, height and stability of all bridges passing over public thoroughfares should be to the satisfaction of the Corporation.

The crossing of Gunpowder Road and the height and arrangement by the electric wires and fixtures thereat should be subject to the Corporation's approval.

The slight encroachment on the proposed 90 feet extension of Frere Road should if possible be avoided.

As Government desire to obtain the views of the Municipality at the earliest possible date, I have the honour to request that urgent consideration be given to the project."

WOMEN'S INTERESTS.

(FROM OUR LADY CORRESPONDENT).

LONDON, No. 10.

ROYALTY IN LONDON.

Exceptional public interest attached to the arrival of the King in London yesterday, because it was known that it would be the last occasion of its kind prior to the journey to India and the prolonged absence from the country. Accordingly, great crowds assembled at St. Pancras Station and outside Buckingham Palace to welcome his Majesty, who was accompanied by Queen Alexandra, the Queen of Norway, and other members of the Royal Family. The Royal passengers arrived at St. Pancras, at 2-40, and were heartily cheered by people assembled within the station enclosure, and by crowds in the streets. The demonstration was repeated at Buckingham Palace and Marlborough House respectively as the King and his children and Queen Alexandra, with her daughters and grandson, arrived. At the Palace, the Queen and the principal members of the household and suite, awaited the arrival of the King. During the afternoon several important visitors were received by his Majesty, including the Prime Minister, who walked to the Palace across the Park from 10, Downing-street, at 4-15, and made an exceptionally long stay. It is understood that the right hon. gentleman will see the King at least once more before his Majesty sails for India. It is officially stated that the King will be accompanied by the Queen when he goes to the Guards' Chapel, Wellington Barracks, on Thursday, to unveil the memorial which past and present officers of the Brigade have caused to be placed there as a permanent tribute of affection for King Edward, their late Colonel-in-Chief. The memorial takes the form of some very beautiful Mosaic in the chancel. The Queen, who was away at Portsmouth when the Irish needlepoint lace train, subscribed for by ladies of Belfast and neighbourhood, was delivered at Buckingham Palace on Saturday as a Coronation gift, has since worn the train, and was greatly pleased with it, considering it one of the most beautiful specimens of needlework she had ever seen. Her Majesty, who has considerable expert knowledge, thought the design most tasteful and effective, and the execution a triumph of the lacemakers' art. It is learned she has caused a most gracious letter of thanks to be sent the Lady Mayoress of Belfast for communication to her colleagues on the Presentation Committee, and the subscribers generally. The train will be taken to India for the Durbar. The large number of garments made for the poor by members of the London Needlework Guild formed an interesting exhibition at the Imperial Institute last week. The Queen, who takes a practical interest in the work of this organisation, was present on two days and assisted in the unpacking and arranging of the garments a great many of which were the work of Her Majesty's own hands. As every one knows, the Queen is an excellent needlewoman and her skill with the knitting-needle is quite remarkable. Princess Mary bids fair to follow her mother's excellent example, and has contributed many useful and well-made garments for distribution by the Guild. It causes no surprise to those who personally know the Duchess of Aosta to hear that she has gone to the seat of war as a volunteer hospital nurse. Her Royal Highness's capacity in this direction was amply displayed after the terrible Messina earthquake of a few years ago, when she ably seconded Queen Elena in aiding the wounded. Her elder sister Queen Marie Amelie of Portugal, is equally capable as a nurse, and both sisters are absolutely fearless in the face of every description of danger. Although of somewhat delicate physique, the Duchess possesses a fund of hidden strength, more especially of the nervous order, and that has been proved during her quests of big game in more than one out-of-the-way wild place of the earth to which her love of adventure has led her from time to time.

SUFFRAGETTES.

The suffragettes are, indeed, to be congratulated, there really seems a possibility of some women having a vote, that, of course, will mean the thin edge of the wedge. On the question of women suffrage, Mr. Asquith said his views had suffered no modification or change during the last few years. Speaking for himself, and not for the Government, he must part company with them when they said man must include woman. But in regard to the so-called Conciliation Bill, the Government had given distinct and definite pledges, and by these they must abide. They were that if the Bill was introduced in the next Session, on the assumption that its title was sufficiently wide to allow of amendments, then it would receive the facilities asked for, and which they had agreed to give. Mr. W. S. Maclaren, M.P., one of the most prominent members of the Conciliation Committee, stated in an interview that the fulfilment of the pledge that a week's time would be given next Session to the Conciliation Bill would still be insisted upon. The general view, however, is that the prospects of amending the Government measure are very remote. All but the most enthusiastic Suffragists hesitate at the idea of complete manhood and womamhood suffrage. It is still possible, as Mr. Maclaren pointed out to combine with mahhood suffrage, a limited franchise for women such as that embodied in the Conciliation Bill.

THE SECRET OF YOUTH.

"Work, work, relentless work," replied Madame Bernhardt to the interviewer who asked her the secret of her eternal youth. "I never get old, because I work harder than anybody I know." Yet we hear so often of people breaking down from "overwork"? We see the peasant woman prematurely aged from hard toil on the land. We see the mother of a large family, who has worked ungrudgingly all her life for the benefit of her husband and her children, looking her fifty or sixty years. We see the woman who works hard at field sports weather-beaten and withered. Time often "delves parallels" in the worker's brow. How do we reconcile these things with Madame Bernhardt "work, work, relentless work," as the secret of youth? We can only explain the apparently irreconcilable contradiction by suggesting that it is congenial work—work with which the soul is in sympathy; work which does not induce mental worry, but gives mental exaltation work which needs all that we can bring to it; which makes physical as well as mental demands—it is this sort of work over which people never grow old.

FASHION.

Occasionally but only very occasionally, fashion is tinged with a shade of sentiment and as far as one can judge at present, there seems every prospect that this year the modes of the moment will pay tribute to the memory of the great novelist who according to certain professional cynics "invented" the modern English Christmas. There is very little doubt that the shadow of the coming Dickens Centenary is now beginning to affect the fashions; ruchings, frills, flounces and fichus, all point in this direction. The fichu, which began its career last Christmas distinctly in the Marie Antoinette style is becoming more and more Early Victorian; skirts save and except in the case of tailor-made dresses, are very much increasing in width: the bell please has already arrived, and there are even whispers of a modified form of the crinoline appearing. The Early Victorian dresses have a demure charm that would be somewhat attractive after the flamboyant Orientalism of the past season, and they are certainly better suited to the quiet graces of an English girl, who can wear a simple gown better than the woman of any other nation.

A WOMAN ARTIST.

Mrs. Lilian Wade is executing a magnificent frieze for the library of Lord Henry Cavendish Bentinck. It is not often that a woman is entrusted with so important a piece of work. The frieze measures 75 ft. in length and is 4 ft. broad. The subjects chosen are all taken from the Middle Ages, and one of them—a battle scene—was exhibited in this year's Royal Academy. It attracted much notice, the clash of arms being most realistically expressed. The sculptress is to be congratulated on the masterly manner in which the work is executed.

DRESS.

An old lady in humble circumstances at Dorking, who has lived 96 years, has been wise enough to keep during her long life a list of her wearing apparel, so that now she is able to recall exactly of what her wardrobe has consisted during the greater part of a century. It reveals the fact that forty-one dresses and one hundred and sixty-five hats have supplied her needs. But even she sees that it would be impossible even in her position to display the same moderation nowadays. "Present-day materials are not so dependable" as they were in former days. One could wish that all women would follow this old lady's example and keep a dress record, some of them would be good reading.

BABIES.

A campaign to improve the quantity and quality of babies is in active progress in America. On its serious side, the movement will have the sympathy of all who are alarmed by the fact that in the lowest classes, the birthrate is very high, and in the thinking portion of the community, it gets lower every year. But the circular issued by the Young Men's Christian Association in Washington, refers to babies so very much as though they were sugar, or crops, that it lends rather a facetious aspect to the idea, particularly when one finds that the Agricultural Department has been asked to help—Why agricultural! At any rate, the Agricultural Secretary has promised the help of his department, for as he admits, babies are, after all, more important than cattle.

A STORY.

Miss Josephine Baker tells a good story in her book "I Too Have Known." It is a book on South Africa, and among other characters Hilda the school teacher, in an out of the way part of South Africa is very amusing. Her pious, anxious mother in England, sends her a batch of Father Vaughan's denunciations of Society, which she reads with eagerness "thinking of all the sins she is too hard up to commit."

THE TAXI.

The taxicab strike has naturally had a wonderful effect upon the traffic in the streets, and as I walked about in the mornings, I deeply enjoyed the sense of freedom given by their absence. One could cross over the most crowded crossings with one's dogs without a thought of alarm or panic. The air was not so impregnated as usual with motor smells. One was no longer deafened by their hoots, and it seemed like going back to quieter times, when one could hear oneself speak in the streets. But I admit that wayfarers caught in the rain later in the day, travellers due at stations, and pleasure-seekers coming out of the Opera and theatres, must have fared badly during that otherwise pleasant period of peace.

THE ROYAL VISIT.

Abridged Programme.

TO-DAY.

5 to 6 p.m.—His Excellency the Viceroy will arrive at Victoria Terminus, and will motor to Government House.

9-30—10-30 p.m. Military display in the Stadium

[SATURDAY, DEC. 2.]

Their Imperial Majesties the King-Emperor and Queen-Empress will arrive in Bombay Harbour on the "Medina."

10-45 a.m.—His Excellency, the Viceroy arrives at Apollo Bunder.

11 a.m.—His Excellency the Governor of Bombay arrives at the Apollo Bunder.

3-50 p. m.—Their Imperial Majesties, the King-Emperor and the Queen-Empress, accompanied by the Marquis of Crewe, Secretary of State for India, and attended by their suite, will leave the "Medina."

4. p. m.—Their Imperial Majesties will arrive at the steps of the Apollo Bunder.

4-30 p.m.—Royal procession timed to leave Apollo Bunder.

[SUNDAY, DEC. 3].

1-30 p.m.—Their Imperial Majesties will land at Apollo Bunder and lunch at Government House.

5 p. m.—Their Imperial Majesties will be present at a service in St. Thomas' Cathedral.

11 p. m.—His Excellency the Viceroy will leave Victoria Terminus by special train for Agra.

[MONDAY, DEC. 4].

7 a. m.—The children, who are to be present at the Stadium, will assemble.

9-30 a. m.—Their Imperial Majesties will land at the Apollo Bunder. Escorted by British Cavalry their Imperial Majesties will drive by Apollo Bunder Road, Mayo Road, and Esplanade Road to a special entrance to the Old Exhibition enclosure.

[TUESDAY, DEC. 5].

At night.—The illuminations will be continued, but no carriage procession will be permitted. Their Imperial Majesties the King-Emperor and Queen-Empress will leave Bombay from Victoria Terminus.

[TUESDAY, DEC. 12].

NOON.—The Collector of Bombay will read, from an enclosure on the Oval, the Durbar proclamation.

All the troops in Garrison will parade for the occasion and will give the Royal Salute and fire a feu-de-joi.

In the evening a sweetmeat dinner for poor people will be held on the Sea Face near Charni Road Station, and each person will be presented with a "Chuddar."

At Night.—The City will be illuminated.

THE DURBAR.

DETAILED PROGRAMME.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CORONATION DURBAR, Nov. 30.

A detailed programme of the Durbar will be issued during the course of the day.

The route to the Amphitheatre will be Kingsway, and the processional route Central Road and Circular Road (East side), the return journey to the camp being via Circular Road (West side), Central Road processional route, Princess Way. The entire route will be divided into five sections and will be lined by troops.

At King's Camp, the Guard-of-Honour will be furnished by the 2nd Battalion, the Royal Fusiliers and the 130th Baluchis, and at the Amphitheatre by the Royal Navy, the Royal Marines, the 2nd Battalion, Royal Highlanders, and the 53rd Sikhs. The King's escort will be under the command of Brigadier-General Leader and will comprise "N" Battery, R. H. A, the 10th Royal Hussars, the Body Guard, the Imperial Cadet Crops, the 18th Lancers, the 3rd Battalion King's Royal Rifle Corps, and 1st Battalion, 1st Gurkha Rifles.

As Their Imperial Majesties' carriage draws up at the Durbar shamians, the troops will come to present-arms, colours being lowered with the crowns on the ground. The massed bands will play the National Anthem and continue to repeat it until Their Imperial Majesties have taken their seats. The troops will them come to the order and stand at ease.

The Master of Ceremonies will obtain the King-Emperor's command to open the Durbar. The opening of the Durbar will be intimated by a flourish of trumpets and a roll of drums from the massed bands. High officials and Chiefs will then do homage. The massed bands will play selected music. At the conclusion of this ceremony the troops will be called to attention and slope arms.

Their Imperial Majesties will move in procession from the Durbar shamiana to the Royal canopy, the massed bands playing a march during the procession. When the procession has reached its appointed station the massed bands will cease playing. The massed bands will then sound the summons to the Herald. The Herald with the trumpeters who will be posted outside will reply with a flourish of trumpets and will ride up to the Amphiteatre. They will halt at the entrance to the Central Road, beyond the spectators, mound, and sound another flourish of trumpets. They will then ride to the front of the Royal Pavilion form up and sound a third flourish. The Herald will then be commanded to read the Royal Proclamation.

When the Royal Proclamation has been read, the trumpeters will sound another flourish and as this flourish concludes the massed bands will play the National Anthem and the Guards-of-Honour, and the troops massed in the arena, will present arms.

On completion of the National Anthem Imperial Salutes by salvoes of Batteries will be fired and the troops will fire a feu-de-Joie. When the Impe rial Salute has been fired the Herald and trumpeters will sound a prolonged flourish after which His Excellency the Gervernor-General will issue His Imperial Majesty's command. The Herald and trumpeters will then sound another flourish and the Herald raising his helmet, will call for three cheers, first for the King-Emperor and then for the Queen-Empress which will be joined in by all the spectators and troops inside the Amphitheatre.

STATE ENTRY TO DELHI.

The following is the programme for Their Majesties' State Entry at Delhi on the 7th December:—

Their Majesties will arrive at the Selimgarh Bastion of the Delhi Fort at 10 a. m., and will be received, on alighting, by Lord and Lady Hardinge and conducted to the Reception Pavilion. On the platforms, the Guard-of-Honour will salute, and the band will play the National Anthem. A salute of 101 guns will be fired from the Fort ramparts, in portions of 34, 33 and 34 guns at the end of each of which the troops lining the road from the Fort to the Ridge will fire a "feu-de-joie."

The Governor-General, after introducing to Their Majesties the Members of their Indian Staff, will present the Governors of Bombay and Madras, the Lieutenant-Governors of the Punjab, the Commander-in-Chief and the Lieutenant-Governors of Bengal, Burma, Eastern Bengal and Assam and the United Provinces, the Chief Justice of Bengal and the Metropolitan of India. Following, these the Governor-General's Executive Council, the Naval Commander-in-Chief, the General Officer Commanding the Southern Army, the Chief of General Staff, the Officer Commanding the Northern Army, the Resident in Mysore, the Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana, the Resident of Hyderabad, the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, the Chief Commissioner, N. W. F. Provinces, the Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan, the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India, the General Officer Commanding the Meerut Division, the President of the Railway Board, the Adjutant General in India, the Quarter Master-General in India, the Commissioners of Delhi Division, will be presented.

While these presentations are taking place the members of the Household-in-Waiting will take up their places outside the station to form a procession to the Chiefs Reception tent as follows:—The Delhi Herald and Trumpeters, Aides-de-Camp and Assistant Military Secretaries, Aides-de-Camp to the King and six equarries to the King. Next will come Sir James Dunlop Smith, Admiral Sir Colin Keppel, General Sir Stuart Beatson, General Sir Horace Smith-Dorien and Sir Edward Henry. Next Sir John Howett, the Lord Annaly and the Lord Stamfordham. Next the Earl of Shaftesbury and the Earl of Durham. Next Their Majesties the King-Emperor and Queen Empress following attendants next Lord and Lady Hardinge. Next the Duke of Teck, Duchess of Devonshire and Marquis of Crewe. Next the Hon'ble Venetia Baring and Countess of Shaftesbury. Next General Grimston and Sir Henry McMahon followed by the assistant herald and two trumpeters.

RULING CHIEFS TO BE PRESENTED.

After the presentations, Their Majesties will leave the station and the King Emperor will inspect the Guards-of-Honour with the Governor-General the Commander-in-Chief and Their Majesties will walk into the Fort where the Ruling Chiefs will await them in the Reception Tent and the Master of Ceremonies assisted by the Political Officers will present them. Meanwhile, the Governors and officers will either take up places in the procession or proceed by another route to their places on the Ridge. Their Majesties will then proceed with their procession via the Delhi Gate, round the Jumma Musjid, Esplanade Road, Chandni Chowk, Fattehpur Bazar, Queen's Road, the Dufferin Bridge, the Mori Gate, Boulevard Road, Rajpur Road and Churbarja Road to the Ridge. The first procession, will consist of Chief Commissioner, Central Pravinces, the Lieutenant-Governor and the Governors of Madras and Bombay with escorts.

THE ROYAL PROCESSION.

The Royal procession will be:—One regiment of British Cavalry, the 1st King's Dragoon Guards, "P" Battery, R. H. A., Escort Staff, the Army Head-Quarter Staff, the Commander-in-Chief's Staff, Indian Trumpeters, Assistant Herald Malik Uman Hyat Khan Tivans, British Trumpeters, the Delhi Herald, General Payton, the Governor-General's Bodyguard and the Governor General's staff. Next will follow the King Emperor's staff and the Household as follows:—Extra Aides-de-Camp. Among whom will ride Colonel Nawab Sir Muhammad Aslam Khan and Equerries. Then will follow General Grimsten and Sir Horace Smith-Dorrien. Next Sir Henry McMahon, Annaly and Lord Stamfordham, Hony. Indian A. D. Cs., the Body-Guard and the Household Cavalry and Orderlies. Next will ride the Commander-in-Chief and the Duke of Teck and then two Equerries. Next the King Emperor, following His Majesty will come Lords Hardinge and Crewe followed by the Royal Grooms, Next in the carriage comes the Queen Empress accompanied by the Duchess of Devonshire and the Earl of Durham followed by Colonel H. D. Watson and General Sir Stuart Beatson, the Commandant of the Body-Guard and Honorary Commandant of Imperial Cadet Corps will ride alongside the carriage. Next will follow the Imperial Cadet Corps. 2nd carriage,—Her Excellency Lady Hardinge with the Earl of Shaftesbury and A. D. C. in Waiting. 3rd carriage—the Countess of Shaftesbury, the Hon'ble Venetia Baring, Mr. J. H. Du'Boulay. 4th carriage,—Mr. F. H. Lucas, Sir James Dunlop Smith, Rear Admiral, Sir Colin Keppel. 5th carriage,—Lieutenant Colonel Bird, the Hon'ble J. Foresque, Sir R. Havelock Charles, Prince George of Battenberg will ride in the procession. The 11th Bengal Lancers will close the Royal Procession,

The third procession will be headed by the Nizam of Hyderabad, the Gaekwar of Baroda, Maharaja of Mysore and Marahaja of Kashmir, the Rajputana Chiefs, the Chiefs from Central India, the Madras and Bombay Chiefs and other Chiefs all with their escorts and Political Officers. A regiment of Indian Cavalry will conclude the procession.

On reaching the Ridge the Governors and others will take their seats among the repedsentatives of British India. On the arrival of Their Majesties the assembly will rise and remain standing. The Queen Empress' carriage will drawn up alongside the King Emperor on the left and the Vice-President of the Legislative Council will read a short address of welcome. The King Emperor will acknowledge the address and then proceed to the Royal Camp. The assembly will then resume seats and remain while the Chiefs' procession passes through. The representatives of British India will remain in the pavilion until Governors and others and Members of the Viceroy's Council have left by the Charburja Road.

CORONATION DURBAR CEREMONIES.

Programme of the ceremonies to be observed on the occasion of the Coronation Durber, December 12th:—

The members of the Household including the Minister in attendance will leave the King-Emperor's Camp at 10-45 a. m. and will proceed by the Kingsway to the Durbar Amphitheatre where they will be conducted to their places.

The Governor General and Lady Hardinge will leave the King-Emperor's Camp at 11-30 a. m. with an escort of one squadron of British Cavalry and one squadron of Indian Cavalry. On arrival in the Amphitheatre they will be received with salutes by the troops massed in the arena and by the Guards of Honour. All present will rise and remain standing until Their Excellencies have alighted and taken their seats.

Their Imperial Majesties the King-Emperor and Queen-Empress will drive from the Camp at 11-30 a. m. attended by two Equerries-in-Waiting on horseback and with an escort of one regiment of British Cavalry, one Battery of Royal Horse Artillery, the Body-Guard, the Imperial Cadet Corps and one regiment of the Indian Cavalry. The cortege will proceed to the Durbar Shamiana by the route described above. The Imperial Cadet Corps and the Body-Guard will remain in the procession throughout, but the remainder of the escort will leave the procession as it is about to enter the Circular Road to pass in front of the Amphitheatre and will from up outside the area.

As Their Imperial Majesties enter the Amphitheatre a salute of 101 guns will be fired and when they reach the Durbar Shamiana the Royal Standard will be hoisted, a Royal Salute will be given by the Guards of Honour and all troops present and massed bands will play the National Anthem. Their Majesties will be received by the Governor-General as they alight from their carriage and conducted to their thrones. All present will rise as Their Majesties enter the arena and will remain standing until they have taken their seats.

On the conclusion of the salute the Master of Ceremonies will obtain the King-Emperor's command to open the Durbar and the opening will be signalled by a flourish of trumpets and roll of drums from the massed bands in the arena. The King-Emperor has announced his gracious intention of then addressing the assemblage.

After this the Governor General, the High Officials and Ruling Chiefs will do homage in the following order:—His Excellency the Governor General; His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, and the Ordinary Members of the Governor General's Executive Council; the Ruling Chiefs in political relations with the Government of India and the Agents to the Governor-General and Residents. These will be followed by the Governors of Madras and Bombay and the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, each followed by the Executive Councils, Ruling Chiefs of the Provinces and Provincial representatives. Then follow the Lieutenant Governors of the United Provinces, the Punjab, Burma, Eastern Bengal and Assam, the Chief Commissioner of Central Provinces, the Representatives of Baluchistan and the Chief Commissioner of N. W. Frontier Provinces. In each case the representatives of the Province follow the ruler of the Province. At the conclusion of the ceremony the King-Emperor and the Queen-Empress will move in procession from the Durbar Shamiana to the Royal Pavilion. They advance hand in hand, their robes being held by pages and the golden umbrellas held over their heads. Then will follow the Governor General and Lady Hardinge, the Minister in attendance, the Duke of Teck, the Duchess of Devonshire and at a suitable interval the remainder of the suite in attendance.

All will rise as the King Emperor and Queen Empress leave the throne in the Durbar shamiana and will remain standing until Their Imperial Majesties are seated in the Royal Pavilion.

The Governor General and Lady Hardinge, the Minister in attendance and the Duke of Teck with the Duchess of Devonshire, the Countess of Shaftesbury and the Hon'ble Venetia Baring will stand on the second tier of the Royal Pavilion. His Excellency and Lady Hardinge on the right and the others above named on the left of the Thrones round which the pages will be grouped. The staffs will stand on the next lower platform. The bands within the arena will then sound a summons to the Heralds with the Trumpeters who will be posted outside will reply with a flourish of trumpets.

The Herald will then be commanded to read in English the Royal Proclamation announcing the solemnity of His Imperial Majesty's Coronation in London on the 22nd June, 1911, after which it will be read in Urdu by the Assistant Herald. When the Proclamation has thus been read, the trumpeters will sound another flourish. As this flourish concludes the massed Bands will play the National Anthem and the Guards-of-Honour and troops massed in the arena will present arms. On its completion a salute of 101 guns will be fired and the troops outside a feu-de-joie. When the Royal salute has been fired the Herald and Trumpeters will sound a prolonged flourish after which His Excellency the Governor-General will make such announcement as His Imperial Majesty commands. The Herald and Trumpeters will then sound another flourish and the Herald raising his helmet will call for three cheers first for the King-Emperor and then for the Queen-Empress which will be joined by all the spectators and the troops. As soon as these cheers have subsided the General Officers commanding the troops outside the arena will similarly call for cheers from them.

Their Imperial Majesties will then return to the Durbar Shamiana in procession as before and when they are again seated the Trumpeters will sound another flourish after which the Herald and Trumpeters will retire from the arena. The Master of Ceremonies will next request the King Emperor's permission to close the Durbar whereupon the massed bands will play the National Anthem which will be sung by the whole assembly. Their Majesties will then depart in the same manner and with tha same ceremonies as when they came. All present will remain standing until they have left the arena.

The procession will pass to the Centre Road by the Circular Road on the opposite side of the Durbar Shamiana to that by which it arrived and when it reaches the end of the Centre Road will turn to the left and proceed below the spectators mound to Princess Road and thence by that route to the King-Emperor's Camp. The first gun of the salute will be fired as the procession leaves the arena by Princess Road. After the departure of the Royal Cortege Their Excellencies the Governor-General and Lady Hardinge will leave the Durbar in the same way honoured as on arrival, the spectators rising as they enter their carriage.

After the Governor-General, the members of the Royal Household will depart. High officials and Ruling Chiefs will then be conducted to their carriages. All others are requested to remain in their places until the above have left and they will then leave in the same manner as on arrival.

INVESTITURE PROGRAMME.

The following is the Investiture Programme:—

The Investiture will be held at 9-30 on the evening of the 14th, first of all there will be separate procession for (1) the Commanders, Companions and members of Orders, (2) the Knight Commanders and (3) Knights Grand Commanders and Knights Grand Cross.

The Governor-General and Lady Hardinge will arrive next with a procession consisting of Chobdars, their personal staff and pages. Their Imperial Majesties will arrive at the grand entrance at 9-30 and a procession will be formed. The entry of this procession will be announced by a flourish of trumpets at which all present will rise and remain standing till Their Imperial Majesties are seated. The National Anthem will be played by the band as they enter and thereafter the Grand March till the procession has been completed. A guard of the Imperial Cadet will be posted on the right and left of the dais. Their Imperial Majesties will take their seat on the Dais attended by Their Excellencies the Governor General and Lady Hardinge also by the Minister in attendance and the Duchess of Devonshire. The Governor General and the Minister in Attendance will sit on the right of the King-Emperor and Lady Hardinge and the Duchess of Devonshireo n the left of the Queen-Empress, but below the dais. The other officers summoned in attendance will take their places on the right and left. The usual ceremonies then observed at the Investitures will then take place in all cases. Before rising the gentleman invited will kiss the King Emperor's hand in the usual manner. After all those who will be invited or decorated have passed to their seats the Master of Ceremonies will with the usual reverence by bowing announce the completion of the investiture and a procession will be formed in the reverse order of that on arrival. The Guard of the Imperial Cadet Corps will then close round the dais and remain till the company has departed. A band will play during the ceremony. The National Anthem will be played when Their Imperial Majesties rise to leave and their departure will be anonnced by a flourish of trumpets. The various grades of the Orders will then depart in the riverse order to that observed on arrival, the Knights Grand Commanders and Knights Grand Cross leaving first and the Companions and Members last. Spectators wil retain their seats until the last procession has passed out.

His Excellency the Viceroy left for Bombay to-day to receive the King-Emperor and Queen-Empress. His Excellency was accompanied by Colonel Maxwell, Captains Fraser and Weld Forestier, The Viceroy and party will return to Delhi on the morning of the 5th December.

DURBAR BOXING TOURNAMENT.

CORONATION DURBAR, Nov. 30.

The following are the results in yesterday's boxing matches:—

THE FEATHER WEIGHTS.

Pte. Osborne, (Royal Welsh Fusiliers) versus R. F. M. Leach, (4th K. R. R. Corps), the former won. Pte. Bell, (H. L. I.) versus Pte. O'Driscoll, (Leinster Regiment). A good fight; Bell won on points. Pte. Sayers, (H. L. I.) versus Pte. O'Brien (Royal Irish Regt.), Pte. O'Brien scratched. Pte. Crone, (Border Regiment), versus Pte. Morris, (Royal Welsh Fusiliers). A poor fight; the former won.

MIDDLE WEIGHTS.

Pte. Bradley, (5th Fusiliers) versus Pte. Slack, (King's Regt.). The former failed to appear so the fight was given to slack. Gunner Smith, (4th Brigade R. F. A.) versus Pte. Betts, (Royal Scots), the former won. Pte. Kilty, (Black Watch) versus Pte. Ott, (Royal West Kent Regt.), the latter won on points.

LIGHT WEIGHTS.

Pte. Rocke, (Royal Welsh Fusiliers) versus Pte. Conner, (Loyal North Lancashire Regt), the former won. Pte. Drake, (Essex Regt.) versus Pte. Cox, (Connaught Rangers) Pte. Drake gave in. Pte. Bennett, (13th Hussars) versus Pte. Crane, (6th Inniskilling Dragoons). The fight was given to Crane. Pte. Murray, (Gordon Highlanders) versus Pte. Calcott, (Royal Irish Regt.) Both were disqualified for holding.

BANTAM WEIGHTS.

Pte. Leonard, (South Lancashire Regt.) versus Lce.-Cpl. Andrews, (Royal West Kent Regt.) The former injured his arm and gave in. Pte. Dale, (Royal Welsh Fusiliers) versus Pte. Midgley, (West Riding Regt.) The former gained the verdict.

HEAVY WEIGHTS.

Pte. Grant, (Seaforth Highlanders) versus Pte. Mann, (1st King's Dragoon Guards). A very good fight; Pte. Grant won on points.

THE MADRAS PROGRAMME.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, NOVEMBER 30.

The programme of celebrations of Madras Durbar Day is now published. The morning will open with the feeding and clothing of the poor of all communities in the different centres. At noon, the Royal Proclamation will be read from the steps of the Banqueting Hall in which college students, numbering about 3,000, will attend and will receive brooches bearing miniature portraits of their Majesties.

From 2 to 5 p.m., a Children's Fete will be held on the grounds of the South India Association, People's Park. Here about 10,000 children will be entertained and it is estimated that 27,000 children will be entertained at various other centres. At 7 p.m., a symbolical procession will start from the Old High Court building, and, after parading the city, will assemble on the Island where, till midnight, a People's Fete will be held. At night there will be illuminations, beacons and fireworks.

MADRAS, Nov. 30.

H. E. the Governor, Lady Carmichael, Miss Carmichael and Miss Hamilton and suite left by special train this evening for Delhi for the Durbar.

CALCUTTA, Nov. 30.

The Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal leaves Calcutta for Delhi, by a special train on Saturday next, reaching Delhi on Monday. His Honour will stay at Delhi until 16th December, and returns to Calcutta on the 18th.

The Maharaja Tagore has included a musical band of ancient India, as one of the items in Calcutta demonstration during the Royal Visit. This band will consist of about 100 men, who will play military marches based on Indian melodies. The musical instruments will be those as used in ancient India. It will be a novel and unique feature.

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 30.

It is said that the statement that the King Emperor is bringing out detachments of the Life Guards and the Blues is incorrect. His Majesty will have with him only three orderlies from the Guards Regiments. One hundred blue jackets and a similar number of Royal Marines will be detailed for duty at the Delhi Camp, from the men-of-war escorting the "Medina."

It is stated that there will be many Purdanashin ladies of distinction at the Coronation Durbar and special arrengements will be made to give them opportunities of seeing the principal State functions.

The Punch Shroff Association has resolved to mark Magsar Sud 11th i. e. 2nd December the day of the Royal Visit and Post Vud 7th i. e. 12th December the day of the Coronation in Delhi as public holidays when no business will be done by the Marwari shroffs and the business of Bhugtan Batta falling due on those days will be transacted the day before.

"OLD BOMBAY" EXHIBITION.

Last night a large number of people passed the turnstiles of the Exhibition of "Old Bombay," among whom the native community were well represented. The artistic illuminations, especially those on the Bandstand and the Central Gates, were once more generally admired, but one noticed that the Electric Fountain is still unfinished, as are some of the side shows. Among these, the Himalayan Railway and the Joy Wheel were incessantly besieged, the shouts of amusement from the latter fully justifying its name. The Bandstand was occupied in the earlier part of the evening with the band of the G. I. P. Railway Volunteers who gave a much appreciated programme and in the Old Bombay Section, the Carnatic Band of H. H. the Maharaja of Mysore also gave interesting selections.

AN IMPROVED SUGGESTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—"A suggestion", made by Mr. K. D. Wadia, in your paper of to-day is a good suggestion indeed, and, as all motorists would probably be very willing to decorate their cars the effect would be very pleasing. Motorists would no doubt be glad to make the decorations on their cars to the best effect.

A MOTORIST.

Nov. 30.

PAVEMENT OBSTRUCTION IN THE FORT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—After the experience of last evening with the crowd that surged through the streets and particularly on the East pavement of Esplanade Road, we consider the official who has granted permission for the occupation of the pavement on this thoroughfare for the purpose of erecting seats, has been very ill advised. The congestion opposite our premises last night was so great that we feared our glass windows would have suffered and we were compelled therefore to close the iron gates protecting them.

We find this morning another obstruction going up on the south of our premises. It was the pavement opposite the Currency Office which checked the free flow of passage of the crowd yesterday evening and the obstruction of seats that is going up this morning to the south of us will naturally cause a halt between the Currency Office and the private residence south of our own premises which will create a "melee" which it will be almost impossible to control. There are plenty or open spaces which might have been allotted for this purpose and not on Esplanade Road where the entire crowd will concentrate itself not only at the time of Their Majesties' progress through the city, but also more so than ever on the first night of the illuminations. We understand that the owners of the premises at the back of these structures are making use of Municipal or Government land for the purpose of "profit," as they are selling tickets of admission.

If it is not too late, we think the Commissioner of Police should be appealed to so that the structures be removed immediately.—Yours, etc.

For Marks and Co., Limited.

WALTER PROCTER.
General Manager.

"JULIUS CAESAR."

At the Empire Theatre last night Mr. Allan Wilkie and his company, appeared in the great Roman tragedy, "Julius Cæsar." The cast was a strong one, and Mr. Wilkie as Max. Antony was a strong character, and scored heavily in his speeches both in the Senate scene and also in the former. His delivery was good, and a lesson to elocutionists. Mr. Pittar as Cassius sustained a hard part excellent well, and was at his best in the first act when inciting Brutus to exalt thimself, and overthrow "This demigod Caesar." Mr. Dawson as Caesar brought out all the weaknesses of the past, most particularly in his scene with Calpurnia, Mr. Mansfield made a noble Brutus and kept well within the dramatist's idea of the character. Miss F. Hunter Watts as Portia looked best and achieved a great deal of success.

To-night Mr. Wilkie closes his season in Bombay, and stages for the first time in India, Mr. Louis N. Parker's famous romantic drama, "The Cardinal." As it is to be a souvenir night all those who have appreciated the company and supported them during their visit will no doubt attend in numbers.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS:—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherab awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cases. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

CHAT ABOUT BOOKS.

JUGGERNAUT by E. F. Benson (Heinemann)—Is a most interesting story, Morgery, the heroine, is the orphaned daughter of an actress who, after her husband's death, had worked hard and courageously to support herself and her child; and when she broke down and died, her husband's wealthy, widowed sister, Mrs. Morrison, adopted Morgery and took her away to be brought up with her own two children Walter and Olive. Everything went on very happily until Morgery was about sixteen, when Walter suddenly discovers that he is in love with Morgery. Morgery, however, has other plans and marries Arnold Leveson, a man nearing middle-age, a sedentary archæologist, absorbed in writing a learned work on ancient Alexandria. They have six months of cloudless happiness; he loses all thought of work, being content to look on at her delight in the social distractions of fashionable life in London. At the end of that time he yearns for his work and to be again shut up with his books. In the end one sees how the bright garlish gaiety will be crushed out of her under the Juggernaut wheels of her husband's work, and how she will sacrifice herself to his happiness.

ONE OF THE FAMILY by Keble Howard (Ward Lock)—No one hits off the humour of middle-class life better than Mr. Keble Howard. "Middle-class," of course, denotes a type of mind; the epithet has nothing to do with birth or breeding. Mr. Howard's characters merit it, because their ideas are limited by their suburban surroundings. He draws faithfully with satiric yet tender touch the young men in the City who punt at Richmond, the young women who buy postcard portraits of "beautiful" actors and find the seaside pierrots "ripping" the fatuous slightly older person who flatters himself he "knows women" and acts as adviser to young couples when they fall out.

THE DOLL by Violet Hunt (Stanley Paul).—There are too principal characters this story a mother and her daughter. The daughter is Isabel, Agate, the mother Minnie Hawtayne had been divorced by her husband, Isabel's father, when Isabel was a child and, though guiltless, the co-respondent, Hawtayne, a leading barrister, had married her. All through childhood Isabel had cherished the idea of once more joining her mother, and the story opens with Isabel at the age of twenty-one putting her scheme into practice. She visits her mother's house at an apparently illomened moment; Minnie Hawtayne, indiscreet as of old and with her old power of attracting men, is in danger of being put through the Divorce Court a second time. Fortunately, Isabel and Lord Precully, her mother's supposed lover, fall in love with one another, and though the situation is complicated for a time, it straightens out satisfactorily in the end. Hatwayne's real quarrel with his wife is over their son; he has his own ideas of his upbringing—ideas of an advanced hygienic kind, and he resents his wife's apparently disturbing influence, of which the symbol is a microbe-laden rag doll which the child loves with an apparently ineradicable devotion. The trouble largely is that both wife and husband erect general principles out of their particular case, the former becoming a leader in the feminist movement largely as an advocate of the right of all women to the care of their own children. The different aspects of the problem involved are ably stated, but the novelist comes in the end to the solution—that is the best solution for all novelists in similar cases—that, as Isabel says: "Each separate case has to be settled between each separate man and woman."

A SHELTERED WOMAN by H. H. Penrose (Alston Rivers)—Cecily Chalmers, the "sheltered woman," has a husband who goes away to the West Coast of Africa, three months after marriage, leaving her alone with one old family retainer in a bungalow in the Surrey pinewoods. She is sheltered by a trio of aunts-by-marriage, whose sheltering consists in spying upon her actions and reporting them highly coloured to the absent husband. She meets Lawrence Colburn, a poetic schoolboy with a budding moustache, and Captain Bosworth, the lover of Violet Chalmers, her husband's sister-in-law. What more inevitable than that Mrs. Chalmers should select the bungalow as convenient for the carrying on of her intrigue with Captain Bosworth? That Cecily should discover the fact, and yet, overcome by Violet's persuasions and protestations of innocence, consent to keep it dark? And, lastly, that the aunts should get hold, naturally enough, of the wrong side of these incidents and transmit them, with nothing lost in the telling, to Major Chalmers, himself in Africa, making out that Cecily, who in reality loves her husband with a love which he scarcely appears to deserve, had been guilty of an intrigue with Captain Bosworth, Major Chalmers, being a cad of the first water, accepts his aunts calumnies and returns to England to divorce his innocent wife. His method of "sheltering" a young girl appears to be peculiarly his own. Of the interesting way in which the story is worked to a finish we will not here speak. Suffice it to say that Cecily does the very best thing she can do under the circumstances, and by dying quits a set of friends and relations who, saving only Lawrence, do not seem capable of understanding or worthy of possessing her.

JOHN BOYES, King of the Wa-Kikuyu (Methuen).—This is a truly extraordinary book. It is the authentic story of a young Englishman's adventures in a little-known part of British Africa, where he traded with the Kikuyu—a tribe of Wasai stock, about half a million strong, who dwelt in a region east of Lake Victoria Nyanza, just below the Equator—made friends with their chief, and eventually became their king, fought with them against other tribes, and was made a prisoner by Government officials, charged with dacoity, tried for his life at Nairobi, and finally acquitted. On his way to the land of the Kikuyu, which he had been advised not to enter—their reputation was such that only the most daring of the white traders would even venture to set foot over the boundary, and then only at the greatest risk of their lives and goods—our young and reckless adventurer had all kinds of encounters with lions, suffered from the want of water and food, and was on various occasions deserted by his "boys," "as it is the habit of the nigger when things begin to go wrong."

THE FIRST WHITE MAN.

The meeting with Karuri, the Kikuyu chief, is described as follows: "Five hundred warriors fully armed were drawn up outside the village. . . . Never having seen a white man before they were at a loss how to act. The fact that I had ventured to come there alone was in itself quite enough to surprise them. After my Wasai interpreter had spoken, I accompanied a guide to the chief's kraal, and was met by Karuri. The important personage who to-day collects the hut-tax for the British Administration would hardly be recognised as the savage warrior chief who now stepped forward to meet the first white man he had ever seen in his country. . . . I said I had come to see his country, and was anxious to trade with him and to buy food. He questioned me as to the force I had brought with me, to which I replied that, as my mission was a peaceable one, I had left most of my guns in the forest, but that if he harmed me my people would come and make war on him. . . . This untruth made the desired impression; he allowed me to give him a present of cloth, and when I signified my intention of making a long stay in his country he readily agreed that his men should build a hut for me." As time went on, Karuri became Boyes's right-hand supporter, and gradually Boyes rose to supreme power. His hair-breadth escapes, fights, difficulties, and expeditions make fascinating reading.

MY LIFE STORY published by Arnold.—Thirty-eight years ago a young and attractive English girl, then twenty years old, in spite of the opposition and fears of her family, married a Moorish gentleman of high and sacred rank. A lineal descendant of the Prophet Mahommed her husband, the Grand Shareef of Wazan, had divorced his Mahomedan wives in order to marry her. From the point of view of her relatives such a union naturally perhaps seemed likely to prove disastrous. But after many years of married life, the Shareefa of Wazan says I may say in all sincerity that I have never regretted the step I took, in spite of many sad times in latter years. This book is the record of a remarkable life. "No one can know the Shareefa of Wazan, and fail to be impressed by her," writes Mr. R. B. Cunninghame-Graham in his preface. Her story will certainly be read with interest and sympathy. At the outset her romontic adventure certainly did not seem likely to promise happy results. "She found herself among a people who when they hate kill if they can; of women who, when they quarrel poison each other if they get a chance. . . . Before the arrival of her own eldest son she obtained an insight into Moorish customs, on such occasions; The Moors make no preparations whatever for the little stranger expected in a household except the new hangings for the mother's room, so that she may be resplendent when her friends commence to call upon her. On the day of birth khol is fully applied to the eyes, and the eyebrows marked with the same cosmetic. After the child has been well wiped the little body is rubbed all over with a mixture of henna and oil, a linen cloth is rolled round and after that a woollen one, a band across the forehead keeps a handkerchief over the head in place, which in turn passes under the chin. The real idea is to prevent the brain being displaced!" An amusing incident occurred in connection with the changes she made when her own child arrived: "Mother always washed and dressed the child, and a few days after his birth she invited an old retainer, a Moorish woman, whose mother and grandmother had also been in the service of the Wazan family, to be present at baby's bath. "She squatted down, and seemed to be interested in the undressing process, seemed to perk up when soap and sponge were applied, but when the child was placed in a bath she rushed suddenly from the room, down the stairs with the argility of a girl of fifteen, and without any ceremony into my husband's bedroom. "Though he was fast asleep, shook him vigorously, saying, "Oh, Sidi, Sidi, do come at once; the Christians are killing your son!" "A few minutes later the Shareef entered my room breathless almost, and sat; or rather fell, into an easy-chair; he looked at me, then at my mother, who, like myself, knew nothing of the old woman's visit to him. "Mother was dressing the baby by this time, and handed the child to him to be kissed. He began to smile, then to laugh, finally he fairly shook from head to foot from the exertion, the tears rolling down his face. Mme. de Wazan nursed her husband unremittingly during his apparently unaccountable illnesses, and went to him when he was dying. "I called him by his pet name of years ago, 'Macduff, Macduff, I have come.' His hand seemed to seek something. I placed mine in his, which closed with a convulsive clasp, and he opened his eyes and murmured, 'Jitzi el aini?' ('Have you come, darling?') These were the last words he spoke; the end came, and Muley Mohammed's secretary released my hand from the dead man's clasp." At the end of his life she could say that while "I do not advise anyone to follow in my footsteps, at the same time I have not a single regret."

"THE PASSING OF THE THIRD FLOOR BACK."

At the Royal Opera House last night there were a beautiful play, perfectly, played a delighted audience, and unbounded enthusiasm at the fall of the curtain. Mr. Matheson Lang and Miss Hutin Britton are to be congratulated on another emphatic success. The play has been more discussed of late years than "The Passing of the Third Floor Back," and no play has exercised so great a fascination. The central figure known as the stranger is so exquisitely beautiful and played with rare charm by Mr. Matheson Lang; it pervades the whole play and remains a memory almost too beautiful for expression. The first Act shows a Bloomsbury boarding-house and throughout it an air of sordid depression. The landlady is a hard, unscrupulous embittered woman; among her guests there is a seedy, impoverished Major with his wife and daughter, living in a state of constant jar and discord; the parents trying to force their child into a marriage with a shady retired book-maker; there is also a city Jew, aggressive, coarse and constantly seeking new victims; an artist whose ideals are fading; a spiteful little lady, who is trying to hide the ravages of time wtih paint and powder and lastly "Slasia" the poor, despised friendless slavey, a part which showed jet another phase of Miss Hutin Britton's wonderful versatility. Among them comes "the Stranger" gently; the spell of his personality draws all to him, one by one he shows them the beauty of life, one by one they are inspired by a new hope, and a new belief in the ultimate good, who is the "stranger"? Surely none other than the influence of truth, the voice of our better selves. In such part those who saw his "Hamlet" will well know Mr. Matheson Lang's brilliant talent, the tones of his melodious voice and their almest poetic charm formed a picture of perfect beauty, Miss Hutin Britton, too by has rare achieved anything so entirely satisfying, so winsome as her "Stasia," Miss Marion Lind was excellent as landley—Miss None Wynne give an interesting study of the Painted Lady full of insight and pathos. Miss Green Williams played Vivian admirably and Miss Lucy Beaumont finest udies were also contributed by Miss Lucy Beanmont Miss Margaret Stuart, Mr. Percival Stevens, Mr. Charles Vane, Mr. A. W. Tyrer, Mr. Montagu Love and Mr. Hugh Owen.

The Management of the above Theatre informs the public that as Messrs. Rose and Co. will be closed on Saturday, December 2nd, the Matheson Lang bookings for that night's performance which will be Romeo and Juliet will be at the Theatre Box Office from 10 a.m. to 3 p. m,

"SWEET NELL OF OLD DRURY."

TO-NIGHT, the delightful romantic comedy, "Sweet Nell of Old Drury," which has been justly called the most successful and popular play of modern days, will be presented. "Sweet Nell" has a charm of its own; the spirited picture it gives of the spacious days of King Charles II., the force and intensity of the underlying story, the delicacy and richness of its comedy, the magnificence of costume it gives scope for, and, above all, the great attractiveness of the two central characters, all combine to form a play delightful and fascinating and with an appeal almost irresistible. There is a perfect part for Mr. Matheson Lang in Charles II., the merry monarch, the very embodiment of the Stuart charm, and for Miss Hutin Britton there is the far famed Nell Gwynne. "Troilus," Mr. Lang's King Charles spaniel, joins the cast and makes his first appearance in Bombay to-night. The remaining principals are asfollow: Mr. F. Percival Stevens has a fine part as Lord Jeffries, Messrs. Charles Vane and Russell Thorndike appear as Percival and Rollins, Mr. Douglas Vigors as Sir Reger Fairfax, Miss Dorothy Ripley as Lady Olivia Vernon, and Miss Marion Lind as Lady Castlemaine.

WEEK'S RAIN AND CROPS.

The Bombay Government has issued the following summary of the rainfall and the state of the crops during the past week:—

There was moderate rain during the week in parts of Kanara, Khandesh, Nasik, Ahmednagar and Satara, and slight in parts of Surat, Thana, Kolaba, Ratnagiri, Poona, Sholapur, the Karnatak, Rewa Kantha and Kolhapur. The standing crops are withering for want of moisture in parts of Broach, Sholapur and Dharwar, and have failed in parts of Ahmedabad, Kaira, the Panch Mahals, Kathiawar, Palanpur and Kolhapur; elsewhere they are generally in fair condition. Harvesting of kharif crops is in progress generally. Sowing of rabi crops is proceeding in parts of Sind, Kolaba, Kanara, East Khandesh, Baroda, Palanpur and Cutch. Picking of cotton is in progress in parts of Hyderabad, Thar and Parkar, Ahmedabad, the Panch Mahals, Broach, Khandesh, Ahmednagar, Sholapur, Baroda and Rewa Kantha. Agricultural stock is generally in good condition except in parts of Thar and Parkar and Ahmednagar where it is deteriorating; it is deficient in parts of Ahmednagar, Sholapur, Satara and Cutch. Drinking water is inadequate in parts of Larkana, Ahmedabad, the Panch Mahals, Nasik, Kathiawar and Cutch. Water for irrigation is insufficient in parts of Gujarat, West Khandesh, Nasik, Poona, the Karnatak and Kathiawar. The fodder-supply is inadequate in parts of Sind, Ahmedabad, Kaira, Broach, the Deccan, Bijapur, Belgaum and the Gujarat Native States. Prices of food-grains have risen in parts of Sukkur, Larkana and Dharwar, have fallen in Satara and Belgaum, and are stationary elsewhere. The quantities of food-grains purchasable per rupee are 30 to 47 per cent. less than normal in Sind, 19 to 47 per cent. less than normal in Gujarat 18 to 36 per cent. less than normal in the Konkan, 29 to 45 per cent. less than normal in the Deccan, and 39 to 44 per cent. less than normal in the Karnatak.

Distress continues throughout the Panch Mahals district. Relief measures are adequate and no wandering or emaciation is noticed. The public health is good and people on relief works are in good condition. People find employment in digging temporary wells and in cutting grass. The stocks of grain are sufficient. Price of bajri is 8 3-4 to 9 and of maize 10 1-2 to 11 3-4 seers per rupee. The numbers on relief works for the week ending 25th November, was 24,059, and on gratuitous relief was 8,366. In the Native States of Kathiawar, Palanpur and Rewa Kantha, the numbers on test works were 1,935, and on gratuitous relief 73.

VICTORIA TECHNICAL INSTITUTE.

The Annual Report.

The twenty-second Session closed at the end of December last. The courses of instruction were: Mechanical Engineering, Textile Manufacture, Electrical Engineering, Sheet Metal Working, Enamelling, Technical Chemistry and Motor Mechacies.

For the Entrance Examination held on January 6th and 7th, 107 candidates presented themselves for examination, all of whom were examined in the following subjects:—English Composition, Mathematics, Drawing and Science. The examinations were conducted by the staff as they are in a better position than outside Examiners to select students who will afterwards show themselves fit to take up technical work. The results were satisfactory and 104 candidates were declared to have passed. Of these 73 elected to take the Mechanical Engineering or Electrical Engineering course, the first year being common in both, 27 the Textile course, and 4 the Chemistry course. For the Sheet-Metal Working and enamelling course there were no candidates. The total number of students on the roll on 31st March, 1911, was 345; First year 101, second year 87, Third year 87, Fourth year 49 and Motor Mechanics 21. The monthly average number on rolls throughout the year was 274 and the avarege daily attendance was 249.

The average age of the students is 18·4 years and there are indications that a better class is now taking up technical education. The racial classification is as under:—10 Europeans, 16 Native Christians, 126 Brahmans, 130 other Hindus, 10 Mahomedans, 51 Parsis, 1 Jew, making a total 345.

The students come from all parts of the country, Bengal, Central Provinces, Mysore and Madras being well represented. Over 60 per cent. of the students in attendance belong to Presidencies other than Bombay.

In carrying out the elaborate programme of work, the staff, although stenghthened by the appointment of competent Head Assistants in each of the Departments, needed further help. With this view and in order to meet the demand for trained Technical teachers, which the growth of small technical schools in the country has created and which is expected steadily to increase, the Board instituted, three years ago, a small number of Followships, each of the value of Rs. 50 per month. Seven of these were awarded during the year: 2 in the Department of Mechanical Engineering, 2 in the Electrical and 2 in the Textile. The Fellows assist the teachers in the work of teaching in the classes and add to their previous practical training by working in the Engine-room and Boiler-house.

In the Sir J.J. School of Mechanical Engineering several additions were made to the plant and equipment, many small tools and appliances being made by the students, from materials purchased by the Institute. A complete equipment for testing steam oil and gas engines was installed during the year. A suction gas plant and engine of 52 B. H. P. was purchased and is now under erection. With a view to increasing the efficiency of the course and supplying certain obvious omissions from the curriculum, the Board recently extended the length of the course from 3 to 4 years, 6 months to be spent under supervision on practical work in an outside mill or factory. In taking this step the Board felt confident that, combined with the recent valuable addition to the Institute in the shape of additional tools and the model central electrical power installation, they would be able to obtain from Government a modification of the rule which requires in addition to the full institute course not less than twelve months' practical experience in an outside mill or factory before permission can be given to appear for examination for the second class certificates under the Boiler Act. The Board are glad to record that the modification of the rule has been sanctioned and the students of the Institute will have the privilege of being admitted to the 2nd Class Engineer's Examination under the Bombay Boiler Act without the twelve months' outside prrctice which was demanded for some years past. The results of the latest Boiler Act Examination show that while 50 per cent. of Institute trained students were successful only 15 per cent. of the candidates trained otherwise could get through. This Department continued to be under Mr. T. S. Dawson who is also the Principal.

The whole of the machinery in the preparation and Spinning Section has been brought up-to-date, new parts have been added and alterations made. Several modern looms have been installed. Fancy weaving of several kinds is being taken up.

In the Electrical Engineering Department a further addition was made to the equipment with a view to give more practical instruction in the Laboratory. Owing to the large number of students attending this branch and the recent addition to the equipment, it became necessary to extend the building; and this was done at a cost of Rs 7,000 recently. Mr. P. M. Baker, B. Sc. (London), took charge of the Department in October 1909, and continued to be the Head of this Section throughout the year. The whole of the plant has been arranged and the character and class of instruction have improved. During the year several small electric motors and an alternating current generator have been constructed jointly by this and the Mechanical Department.

As has been observd in previous reports the institution of this section was undertaken at the instance of Government, who contributed the greater portion of the initial expenditure. A start was made in September 1907 and since then classes have been formed, every six months. In the Junior class the class of men offering themselves for instruction has not been satisfactory, their object being merely to learn driving, and being illiterate they cannot understand any of the explanations and demonstrations given in the course of instruction which deals primarily with the constructions and repairs of Motor Cars. The Senior class has been open to men with some previous knowledge of Mechanical Engineering and has been a success. There were 21 students in this section on the 31st March 1911.

The annual examinations were held in November and December. The subjects for the final examination generally cover the ground of similar institutes in England and elsewhere, and the examinations are conducted with the special object of testing the practical knowledge of the candidates. The questions combine science with practical work, and successful students in the examinations of the third year have generally obtained employment. These examinations are conducted by gentlemen unconnected with the Institute and who are specialists in the subjects for which they are appointed examiners. In view of the importance attached to the practical part of the training, the qualifying percentage of marks for a full Technological Certificate was raised from 30 per cent. to 40 per cent. in the practical subjects some years ago.

The Institute again conducted the annual examinations on behalf of the City and Guilds of London Institute. The value of these examinations is evident, as they give to the youths of India the opportunity of competing with students of Great Britain on exactly parallel lines. The Institute has every reason to be proud of the results, as at the last examination there were 142 candidates from the Institute, of whom 102 passed, being 72 per cent. as against 36 per cent. from among other candidates.

CHARGE UNDER EXPLOSIVES ACT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 30.

The Captain and the Chief Officer of the Austrian steamer "Silesia," now berthed at No. 4 Jetty are charged under the Explosives Act. It appears that the accused brought with them a quantity of cartridges, more than is allowed under the Act. The accused appeared before the Deputy Commissioner of Police yesterday and have been sent up for trial.

ALLEGED BRIBERY.

Charge against Police Officer.

DECCA, Nov. 30.

The Superintendent of Police, Comills, is holding an inquiry into the charges of bribery and corruption broght by the Sudder Inspector of Police against the Sub-Inspector in charge of the Kotwali Thana, a number of witnesses are being examined.

BY THE WAY.

HAND WRITING IN THE CIVIL SERVICE.

The "Westminster Gazette" recently referred to the annou[illegible]ucement made by the Civil Service Commission[illegible] that they intended making heavy deductions fo[illegible] bad writing in examinations conducted by them, an[illegible] it appears from the table of marks which has been [illegible] issued in connexion with the last examination for C[illegible] Class I. Clerkships in the Home Civil Service, the I[illegible] India Civil Service, and Eastern Cadet-ships, that t[illegible] they are earnestly striving for reform. At the exam[illegible]ation referred to, which is, of course, the most im[illegible]portant of all Civil Service examinations substantial [illegible] reductions were made for bad handwriting, and of t[illegible] the first 100 candidates no less than twenty-three were [illegible] penalised on this account. Two candidates lost as ma[illegible] as 175 marks each, this making a difference in th[illegible]eir positions on the list of successful candidates [illegible] of something like twenty places. The importance [illegible] of such a result may be imagined when seniority i[illegible] so much affected and thereby a candidate's chance [illegible] lessened of securing a position in the best offices of [illegible] the State. It will be well, in future, for intending [illegible] candidates to pay more attention to caligraphy.

LORD ROSEBERY'S VISIT TO BISHO[illegible]PSGATE.

The parish of St. Botolph's, Bishopsgate, in which Lord Rosebery in mail week inaugurated an e[illegible]xtension of the well-known local Institute, has many interesting associations. Here it was that P[illegible]rebendary Rogers, an old friend, by the way, of Lord R[illegible]osebery's, was rector. It was Prebendary Rogers who established the Bishopsgate Instititute, and it was Lord Rosebery who opened it some sixteen years ago. Associated with the parish were many old City worthies—among them Alleyn, who founded Dulwich College, his father having been an innkeeper there.

WINNERS OF THE CAMBRIDGE "FOURS."

Third Trinity, which won the coxswainless "Fours" at Cambridge after an exciting race, is a club composed exclusively of Old Etonians and Old Westminsters. It was at first confined to the latter, and seems to have originated with a party of Old Westminsters who brought with them to Cambridge a four-oared boat from their old school called the "Dolphin" Membership was afterwards extended to Old Etonians. The new club may be considered to have been permanently established by 1835, and some years later Old Etonians and Westminsters were declared ineligible for First Trinity. Since the decline of the school rowing caused by the Thames Embankment, and the advent of steam traffic Westminster sends few oarsment to the Cam, and Third Trinity is now practically composed of Old Etonians.

TOLSTOY'S ESTATE.

Tolstoy's estate at Yasnoya is (according to the "Manchester Guardian") the subject of a tragi-comedy. Tolstoy desired it to be divided among the peasants. His family—who in business matters did not often see eye to eye with him—want to sell it to the Government. They are asking £650,000, but the Government valuers fixed the outside value at £20,000. The Government, however, are willing to pay £50,000 for the estate as a monument to the illustrious dead, but they will not submit to a measure of control by the family.

THE LOCAL PREACHER.

Some good stories concerning the local preacher are told in the "Quiver." One of the fraternity, who occasionally got his metaphors mixed, was preaching on self-righteousness, and ended his discourse by saying, "Let us remember that, after all, our righteousness is but filthy rags hanging on the branches of barren figtrees." On another occasion he was preaching on besetting sins, and when comparing these to obstacles in our path, exclaimed, "Let us beware of these stones by the wayside, lest they turn again and rend us."

"PETER MACKENZIE."

The at one time well-known preacher among the Wesleyans—Peter Mackenzie—in reading the third chapter of Daniel, invariably abbreviated the fifth verse wherein are enumerated the instruments of the babylonian band—most of them with hard names to the "cornet," etc., and when the names were repeated in verses ten and fifteen said, "the band as before." He was a lay preacher of the old order, who was admitted on to full plan without having read the prescribed "Wesley's Sermons, &c. He boasted of his lack of "book-learning," and scornfully told a student of the new school, who was learning Latin, that "English was good enough for Paul—ain't it good enough for you?"

AN OLD-TIME CHRISTMAS PIE.

A great story is being told about the big plum puddings that are being carried out to India by the King and Queen. But, however big, they will, the "Edinburgh Dispatch" declares, be nothing to the Christmas pies they used to make in the olden time. Just read this from a newspaper of 1770: "On Monday last, was brought from Hawick to Berwick, to be shipped to London for Sir Henry Grey, a Christmas pie, the contents whereof are as follows: Two bushels of flour, 20lb. of butter, four geese, two turkeys, two rabbits, four wild ducks, two woodcocks, six snipes, four partridges, two neats tongues, two curlews seven blackbirds, and six pigeons. It is 9ft. in circumference, weighs about 12 stones, will take two men to present it to table; it is neatly fitted with a case and four small wheels, to facilitate its use to every guest that inclines to partake of its contents." These were the days of strong heads and stout stomachs.

THE RUSSIAN NEWSPAPERS.

It is certainly true, as the St. Petersburg correspondent of the "Debats" points out, that in ordinary times the rest of Europe pays very little attention to the Russian Press. One hardly ever sees it quoted with the opinions of other foreign newspapers. Everyone, however, has heard of the "Novoie Vermia" as the semi-official organ of the Government, but this is about the extent of the ordinary traveller's knowledge, supposing he were to find himself in Russia and able to read a native paper. The "Novoie Vremia," or in other words the "New Times," has the widest circulation of any paper in Russia. It is in favour of mild reforms, but is devoted to the monarchy. A number of newspapers appeared after the declaration of October 17, but most of them have, by this time, disappeared.

THE "RIETCH" AND SOME OTHERS.

Second to the "Times" is the "Rietch", which is a Radical paper regarded with some suspicion by the authorities. The "Gazette of St. Petersburg" and the "Listok" of St. Petersburg deal with affairs of local interests and are largely bought by the shop-keepers. The financiers have their paper in the "Gazette de la Bourse," and the Church runs a paper in "The Bell", while the extreme Conservatives abuse all Liberal tendencies in the "Zemstchina," the violent organ of the Extreme Right. In Moscow there is a new paper started since the last crisis named the "Voice of Moscow," which has a large circulation. It belongs to the cadets or the Radicals. There are comic papers and weekly illustrated journals, but they are not much of account. It is interesting to note that since the revival of the daily Press the monthly and bi-monthly magazines dealing with serious affairs have almost entirely disappeared. For the rest, the provincial Press remains in a very backward state. Obviously there is room for a great newspaper capitalist in Russia.

A W. D. HOWELLS' STORY.

A story with a moral was told recently by Mr. W. D. Howells, the American author. Mr. Howells is a stout opponent of those novelists who, under the pretext of reforming their readers, write books about vice. Such writers, Mr. Howells observed, reminded him of a lad whose mother said to him: "Why, Johnny, I do believe you're teaching that parrot to swear." "No, I'm not, mother," the boy replied; "I'm just telling it what it mustn't say."

NEW ZEALAND'S FRUIT INDUSTRY.

The rapid strides which the fruit industry, from a commercial point of view, is making in New Zealand, was touched on by Mr. T. W. Kirk, Director of the Government Orchards, Gardens, and Apiaries Division, when speaking at the social reunion of the Otago Agricultural and Pastoral Society recently During the last three years, he said, there had been added to the area of commercial orchards in that country, a total o f5,000 acres, which did not include domestic orchards, and the latest return published by the Government, which was in 1908, showed that there were then 28,000 acres of land laid out in commercial orchards in New Zealand.

THE WEATHER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Nov. 30.

The storm in the north of the Arabian Sea has weakened, probably dissipating at sea. It shows that the centre of the disturbance has been developing for the past two days to the south of Aden and the Bombay mail route, and a storm of the type which travels almost due west towards the Gulf of Aden is probably in course of formation. The condition is disturbed also in the south of the Bay of Bengal. The rainfall has ceased on the Konkan coast and has continued in the Deccan and on the North Madras coast. A few falls are again reported from the south of the Central Provinces. The principal amounts are:—False Point, three-quarters of an inch; Jagdalpur and Coconada, one, and Poona, two. The forecast shows no important change.

The following telegram has been received by the Port Officer, Bombay, from the Meteorological Office, Simla :—

Storm Signal,—Storm weakened and probably dissipating at sea but fresh disturbance apparently developing in South of Arabian Sea lower danger signal. Hoist warning signal.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS, 30TH NOVEMBER.

Amritsar.—Bright, no sign of rain. Wheat being sown. Rain much needed generally in unirrigated districts. Kharif harvest in progress. Toria harvesting commenced on a small scale.

Hansi.—Bright, no sign of rain. Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton arriving in small quantities. Rabi sowings progressing favourably.

Mooltan.—All crops doing well. Rabi sowings progressing favourably.

Delhi.—Bright, no sign of rain. All crops doing well.

Agra.—Cloudy, but no rain. Rabi crop prospects generally good.

Cawnpore.—Seasonable. Rabi crop prospects generally good.

Beawar.—Cotton arriving in small quantities.

Amraoti.—Rain general over district. Rabi crop prospects generally good.

Khamgaon.—Cloudy, but no rain. Late rains expected to improve linseed crop. Wheat prospects improving. Rabi crop prospects generally good. Harvests partially damaged.

Dhulia.—Continues cloudy.

Jalgaon.—Bright, no sign of rain.

Broach.—Continues partially cloudy. Cotton plants show bolls rapidly ripening. Cotton picking partially begun and arriving in small quantities. Cotton crop making slow progress.

Viramgam.—No further rain expected. Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton sowing not commenced owing to absence of rain.

Wadhwan.—Unusually cool. Continues cloudy. Cotton plants show bolls rapidly ripening and want fine weather.

Barsi.—Showery. Passing thunderstorm. Continues cloudy.

Bellary.—Bright, no sign of rain. Rain much needed generally.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 30th OF NOVEMBER.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Thursday, the 30th November, 1911, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. The moisture in the air is sightly above the average in the south-east Punjab and either equal to or below it over the rest of the division. Temperature during day is much lower than usual at most stations; night temperature is in defect at Ambala.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity is above the average. Temperature during day is in large defect; night temperature is also lower than usual at Jhansi.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear. The air is drier in Sind and damper in east Rajputana, while it contains the usual amount of moisture elsewhere. Maximum tempe rature is below the average at Ajmer and Kotah; the minimum is also lower than usual at most stations.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Day temperature is in excess at Rajkot; night temperature is also higher than usual at Veraval and Bhavnagar Para.

The Central Provinces.—Amraoti records 0·49" of rain. Skies have cleared in the eastern districts, but continue moderately to heavily clouded over the rest of the division. The air remains damper in the area of rainfall. Day temperature is in large defect at most places; night temperature is considerably higher than usual.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. The moisture in the air is above the average. Day temperature is in slight defect; night temperature remains higher than usual.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Rainfall has been nearly general in the Bombay Deccan and north Hyderabad, Aurangabad has had 0·10" Ahmednagar 0·15", Poona 1·81" Sholapur 0·24" and Hyderabad 0·34". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity is much above the average. Day temperature is in excess at Bijapur and Hyderabad, and in defect at Aurangabad; night temperature is in large excess over nearly the whole division.

General Remarks.—Nearly general rain has fallen in the north Bombay Deccan, the south Central Provinces and Hyderabad. Local showers have been reported from the north Coromandel Coast, but no precipitation occured in the Konkan. Moderate to heavy cloud still persists in the central parts of the country, and pressure remains relatively low in Cutch, Kathiawar, Gujarat and the north Bombay Deccan owing probably to the slow landward movement of the storm in the Arabian Sea.

Nearly general rain is likely in the Central Provinces, the Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad. A few falls may occur in the Madras Deccan.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The reading of the barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32° F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a.m. (local time) 30th November, was 29·959 inches. The height of Observatory barometer cistern above zero of the tide gauge at Apollo Bunder is 47 feet. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide gauge was 12 feet at 8 a.m. (local time). The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer, supposing the reading to be 30·00 inches and that of the attached thermometer 80deg. F. will be 14in. and this will be higher or lower by 01 inch for each 4 degrees. In the case of the aneroid no temperature correction is required. Should the height of barometer cistern either mercurial or aneroid above zero of tide gauge be different from 47 feet, it will read higher or lower by 01 inch for each 11 feet. The readings above are distinct from those given in the daily weather report to which different corrections have been applied.

H. A. ARMSTRONG.
Meteorologist, Bombay.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

Middle-Age is an infliction, says a lady writer in mail week, that means a very great deal to a woman when she accepts it as a necessity of existence, all the time resenting it fiercely and disliking it immoderately. But directly she determines to conquer its disadvantages she finds that it has so many advantages as well as disadvantages that it is a positive pleasure to possess it....When my fortieth birthday dawned, I awoke to the fact that I was entering a new stage of existence. Looking matters fairly and squarely in the face, and, very literally, I saw that, though there were only the faintest signs then of increasing years, if I were not very careful Time's fingers would mark me with unpleasant certitude. So I determined that from that day onwards I would fight him with all the power at my command, and as five years have passed since then, and my own very critical judgment tells me that I have conquered. I may justifiably claim a little space in which to tell the story.

HER GOOD INTENTIONS.

Pondering the old phrase "growing old gracefully," I determined to take the lesson it suggests as my motto, but I made this reservation, that my mind should never grow old, either gracefully or disgracefully. I would keep fresh and bright, with th hopes and "illusions" of youth untarnished. I would maintain my interest in literature and art, would even add to that interest, and would not separate myself from the young people about me, but would remain in absolute harmony and sympathy one of them. Nevertheless, no one should say I aped their appearance. Forty has charms that twenty hasn't. Let each age rejoice in its speciality, say I. So I made a searching survey of my personality and wardrobe, and, like the heroine of W. J. Locke's novel, "The Glory of Clementina wing" burst upon my friends a radiant and suitably dressed individual. I was not a genius like Clementina, and the carelessness with which I garbed myself was not due to an absolute disregard for matters sartorial. I was what was called an open-air woman, devoted to all kinds of pursuits that led me forth clad in tweeds, thick boots, and depressing-looking but serviceable headgear. There comes a time when a woman of that type should ask herself whether she is not losing her feminine charm. She should regard her weather-beaten appearance in the looking-glass, and if her complexion has assumed a leather-like texture she should pause awhile and think for that is not the complexion that remains attractive. It has all the fascination of rude health when it is youthful, but when middle-age approaches it usually resolves into wrinkles and furrows. When, therefore, I portioned out my existence afresh, and set aside a great deal more money for fripperies than I had ever spent before. I also allowed for a beauty dole which was to purchase me as charming a physique as could be commanded. A course of treatment speedily improved my battered looks, and I soon learned to continue the healing arts of smoothing out wrinkles, making my complexion bloom like the rose, manicuring my hands, and securing symmetry and grace for my figure. It was not all absolutely easy; nevertheless, when I had thoroughly assimilated the lesson that it was regularity of application that mattered I very quickly adjusted my time to include the beauty treatment that was needed. Artificial aid I did not seek. Neither my complexion nor my hair owed anything to anybody save to my own industry and intelligence in manipulating the simple creams and lotions I used. I placed more faith in boiled water, widely opened windows, and plenty of sleep than in any unguent, however, and when I had a chance of taking twelve hours' sleep availed myself of it. In a busy woman's life there is nothing more salutary than repose, and cases of disturbed nerves which are more of menace to comeliness than anything else. I found best treated by twenty-four hours' absolute isolation now and then. More sleep, and less food were my, prescription as year after year rolled by, and I have profited much by the treatment. It all sounds simple enough. But if the woman of forty who reads this will take the trouble to examine her own daily programme, she will agree that it is not altogether an easy one to follow. So much is expected of her at her age. But let her spare herself a little ! The days are long enough for the mental and physical repose that are needed, without interfering with the social round or with philanthropy, and if they are thoughtfully planned out everything can be fitted in. Above all, not any aspect of her life should the woman of forty regard with such perfect delight as that of her home, for it is somebody's love that keeps her young, her husband's, her children's, her parents's, her brothers' and sisters'. What a woman wants (I quote Clementina) is to be wanted—in which epigram there is a very vital prescription for keeping young.

PART PLAYED BY DRESS.

Five years ago, when I began to discipline my appearance, fashion was not at all in favour of the middle-aged woman. Everybody was expected to look not a moment older than twenty-five, and if it were contrivable to assume the aspect of sweet and twenty so much the more was fashion pleased. Now a more reasonable view is taken, and among the new modes of the early winter season are to be found many that positively require the mature dignity of the woman no longer very young to set them off. We leave to our daughters the childish Puritan Quaker styles, share with them several fashions, such as the fur shawl, the enormous muff, and the large picture hat, and do not ask them to restrain from wearing our fichus, which really suit them better than ourselves. Careful as to the colours I choose, I am careful also to secure good and rich materials, beautiful lace and furs, all of which add beauty to a woman's appearance. But I wear them very simply made, taking "line" for my fetish and avoiding a superfluity of senseless trimming.

HIGH COURT—DECEMBER 1.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Davar.)

For Dismissal.

583-11 Craigie B and C The textile Mfg. Co. Ltd. Messrs. Bruel and Co Crawford and Co.

For Consent Decree.

696-09 Dadachanji and P Ismail Jacob Noor Mahomed vs Haji Abdulla Noor Mahomed J R Patell and Co.

697-09 Dadachanji and P Ismail Jacob Noor Mahomed vs Haji Abdulla Noor Mahomed J R Patell and Co.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Long Causes.

612-10 Bhai K and G. Mathuradas Vasanji Khimji vs. Narotumdass Thakordas, Madh K and C.

962-10 Maneklal and T Ruttonsi Assaria and Co. vs Turner Morrison & Co Crawford and Co

927-09 Ardeshir H D & Co Ebrahim Haji Mahomed vs Khan Bahadur Hakim Mahomed and others—Payne and Co.

618-10 Mulla and M Radhakison Dwarkadass vs Khan Bahadur Hakim Mahomed Dayam and others Papne and P R K and Co Captain and V Ardeshir H D and Co and Little and Co.

780-05 Craigie B and O—Vallubhdass Murlidhur vs Ragunath Mahadeo Tilak—In person.

For Further Directions and Costs on Commissioner's Report.

313-07 Mulla and M Domingo Noronha and others vs Viscount De Wrem and others.

692-10 Captain and V Mahomed Yunes Curtay vs Kazi Esmail bin Kazi Gulamally Mehri, D G Mantri.

752-09 In Person Kunjbehari Ravinarayen vs Kalianrao Shankerprasad, Edg G W and Co.

For Hearing on Exceptions to Commissioner's Report

269-11 Ardeshir H. D. and Co, Shivji Bhanji vs James Macville Tanish and others, Payne and Co.

Long Causes.

110-10 Ardeshir H D and Co Nardbhai Manohurdas vs Shah Valabji Bhica, Mulla and M.

391-09 K and G Madhowji Luxmondas vs Price Wills and Reeves Little and Co.

888-10 Malvi H M and R Mangaldas Maneklal vs Goculdas Atmaram Mirza M and M.

1101-10 P S Batliwala Jairam Doongersey vs Dewabai widow Tyabji D and Co.

345-10 Jam R and D Sakerbai widow vs Sakarchand Kessowji V J Dubash.

681-09 Payne and Co Nawab Behram Jung vs Haji Sultan Ali Sheastry Matu J and M.

631-10 Mirza M and Mahamed Ibrahim bin Kamrudin Makri vs Shabudin bin Haji Sharafuddin Captain and V.

238-03 Jaydayal Luchminarayen vs Ebji Umersey and H D and Co.

231-08 Edg G W and Co. Sobhagchand Vasonji vs Dada £boo and another Captain and V.

282-11 M B Chothia M B Chothia vs T B Kanthari Wadia G and Co.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Macleod.)

After the Chamber Matters are Over.

Commercial Cause.

668-11 Little and Co The Bombay Steam N Co Ltd vs Ramdas Vithaldas Edg G W and Co.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Heaton.)

At 3-30 p. m. After the Appellate Side Work is Over.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Long Cause.

216-09 Essa Abba and Co The Rev. Hugh Smith Nicholson and others Little and Co Part heard.

ONE dose of SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC, is generally sufficient to bring down fever. It needs but perseverance to effect a permanent cure in the most obstinate cases. SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC is a Tonic for the heart and will not affect the system if taken any length of time. Beware of imitations ? Of all Chemists.—MADON SONS & Co., Crawford Market, Bombay.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

("Bombay Government Gazette," Nov. 30.)

Mr. Chunilal Harilal Vakil, Second Class Subordinate Judge, Roha, and Mr. Kavasha Kharshedji Sunawala, Second Class Subordinate Judge, Dahanu who have been deputed to assist the First Class Subordinate Judge, Thana, and the Second Class Subordinate Judge, Mahad, respectively, with the jurisdiction of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes.

Mr. Ranchhod Pitamber Bhagat Manager of Khadal, to prosecute or defend on behalf of the Miyan of Khadal any suits that may arise in connection with the Inami lands of the Miyan in the Kapadvanj Taluka of the Kaira Collectorate.

Mr. Bhojsingh Gurudinomal Assistant Public Prosecutor Sukkur-Larkana, is granted leave of absence for two months and Mr. Hasanand Hemraj, Subordinate Government Pleader, Rohri, is appointed to act for him during his absence on leave.

Third Grade Police Inspector Michael Andrew O' Gorman, of the Poona District, was granted privilege leave for one month and twenty days with effect from the 27th September.

Second Grade Police Inspector Ramchandra Annaji Chabbi, General No. 35, of the Criminal Investigation Department, is granted three months' privilege leave.

It is notified that the three months privilege leave granted to Fourth Grade Police Inspector Ramrao Venkatrao Kowshik, of the Kanara District, is extended by three months' furlough in combination.

The undermentioned Probationary Assistant Superintendents of Police have reported themselves to the Principal. Central Police Training School, Nasik Mr. H. S. Needham, and Mr. J. R. Jacob.

First Grade Inspector John William Pett, of the Ahmedabad District, transferred to Kabulaystkatti, not having taken charge there, has been considered to be on leave in India till 30th September 1910 and thereafter on transfer to Belgaum.

In connection with a scheme for the settlement of the criminal tribes in the Bijapur District, it is notified that Third Grade Police Inspector Shidramappa Nurandappa, will continue on deputation for a further period of eighteen months from the 15th November.

Mr. G. V. Patwardhan, First Class Subordinate Judge, Dharwar, is granted one month's privilege leave on full pay from 16th December.

Assistant Surgeon V. L. Sathe, B.A., L.M. & S., has been appointed as Teacher, B. J Medical School, Poona, with effect from 30th October.

Mr. S. B. Tyabji, Assistant Engineer, is transferred from the Southern to the Northern Division.

Mr. Framroz Rustomji Unvala, L. C, E., Assoc. M. Inst. C.E., Assistant. Engineer, is appointed Relief Executive Engineer, for the Kaira and Panch Mahals District.

Mr. Suro Sogirao Kulkarni, is appointed, with effect from the 7th December 1911, to be a Conciliator under the Dekkhan Agriculturists, Relief Act 1879, in the Dharwar District vice Mr. Hucharao Lakshman Bagal, resigned.

Mr. Yellappa Komarappa, residing at Nargund, to be a Conciliator in the Dharwar District vice Mr. Hasan Miya valad Imamsab Mulla, deceased.

The appointment of Mr. Kashibhai Jhaverbhai as a Village Munsif for the villages of Aldharva, Tavra. Tavra Pet, Vadadla and Jhadeshwar in the Broach Taluka of the Broach District is hereby cancelled.

Mr. Venkatrao Vithal Nadig, Mahalkari Supa in the Kanara District, is appointed to act as Mamlatdar of Haliyal in the same district during the absence on privilege leave for one month and ten days of Mr. Ramkrishna Venkatrao Padbidri.

Mr. Bhimrao Rangrao Jalihal, Mamlatdar of Sangmeshwar in the Ratnagiri District, is transferred to Hangal in the Dharwar District. Mr. Govind Venkatesh Masur. Mamlatdar of Hangal in the Dharwar District, is transferred to Sangmeshwar in the Ratnagiri District.

The three weeks' privilege leave granted to Mr. Mangesh Subrao Sashitta', District Inspector of Land Records, Kolaba, was extended by five days, and the acting arrangement already sanctioned was continued.

In consequence of the reduction of Mr. Yeshawant Vinayak Randive from his present place in the Second Grade of Mamlatdars in the Southern Division to the 6th place in the Third Grade the following promotions are ordered :—Mr. Gopal Ramchandra Balekundri, substantive pro tem. Second Grade, to be Second Grade. Mr. Shriniwas Swamirao Deshpande, Third Grade to be substantive pro tem Second Grade vice Mr. Balekundri.

Mr. R. B. Karaudikar, Educational Inspector, Southern Division, is granted privilege leave for six weeks from 3rd January 1912.

Mr. Bhaskar Yashvant Jathar to act as Educational Inspector, Southern Division, and Mr. Padmanabha Shankar Chandavarkar to act as Head Master, Dharwar High School during the absence on leave of Mr. Raoji Balaji Karandikar.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Bombay, 1st December.

The Squadron will parade to-day Friday the 1st inst. to take part with the troops in the Garrison in the rearsal of Their Majesties Escort.

Rendezvous Queen's Statue, 7-30 a.m.

Dress—Drill Order, Khaki.

2. Saturday the 2nd instant, Squadron will rendezvous to take part in the Royal Escort of their Imperial majesties at Queen's Statue 3 p.m.

Dress.—Review Order, Summer.

D. W. WILSON, Lieut.,
Actg.-Adjt., B. L. H.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR R. W. R. PENNINGTON, COMMANDING.

Bombay, 1st December.

298. Parades—Saturday, 2nd December.

The Corps will parade as strong as possible at 2 p.m. sharp on the 2nd December 1911 at Head Quarters to take part in lining the Streets on the occasion of the procession of Their Imperial Majesties' through Bombay.

Dress—Drill Order, Khaki, Helmets, Rifles (with slings) and Side Arms.

The pouch to be worn on the right front. Medals to be worn on this parade. Members are particularly requested to see that their slings, accoutrements etc are clean. Black Boots must be worn. Minerals will be supplied.

293. Musketry.—The Officer Commanding E E Company will detail 10 N. C.O's and men for Class Firing on Sunday, 3rd December, to be at the British Infantry Rifle Range, at Colaba at 8 a.m.

Dress—Plain Clothes.

Traversing Sights may be used, but Aperture sights are not allowed.

E. P. CUDLIP, Capt. R. A.,
Adjt. B. V. A.

NOTICE.

There will be a B V A Subscription Dance at the Town Hall, on Tuesday, 12th December, 1911, (Durbar Night) to commence at 9-30 p.m.

Prices of admission.—Gentlemen Rs. 5, Ladies Rs. 2-8, which will include refreshments. All tickets must be obtained through Corps members.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY COLONEL R. W. L. DUNLOP, V. D.

Bombay, 1st December.

1092. Parade—The Battalion will parade on Saturday the 2nd instant at 1-30 p.m. at Sir Richard Temple's Statue.

20 rounds pouch ammunition will be issued on parade. Officers commanding Cos will be responsible for the collecting of all ammunition after parade.

Dress—Review Order, Khaki, Helmets. (Officers only will wear spikes and chains. Medals will be worn.

1093. Musketry—The Range at Ghat Kopar is allotted for Class-firing as follows:—(For all Class-firing members will take their sidearms to the Range).

Wednesday, the 6th prox, "G" Coy.
Friday, the 8th prox. "F" Coy.
Saturday, the 9th prox. "C" Coy. (Practice).

Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6-10 a.m.

1089. A limited number of seats on the Stands near the Majestic Hotel to view the Royal procession on 2nd inst. have been placed at the disposal of the Commandant for families not including brothers, sisters &c, of volunteers on duty.

Applications for these seats should be submitted to the Adjutant's Office without delay.

1095. Enrolment.—The undernamed having been enrolled is taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to "C" Coy :—

No 7270 Vol J Barretto.

E. G. J. BYRNE, Captain,
Adjt. B. V. R.

GREEN ROOM GOSSIP.

ONE OF THE "DA-HADS."

The new adaptation at the playhouse, says a London dramatic critic in mail week, is an excellent advertisement for the Great Western Railway, whose managers are so ingenious in demonstrating that Cornwall is quite as continental as the Continent. Much testimony has already been brought forward in support of this contention. For example, turn Cornwall over on its red fields and rugged rocks, and hey presto ! you instantly perceive it to have been cast in the same mould as Italy. St. Michael's Mount is the French Mont St. Michael's "alter ego." The village maidens, if we may credit the pictures, adopt parallel poses. And now, in "Dad," we discover that the things that happen in the Cornish village Lestithian reflect the things that happen on the stage in Pasis while even the moral attitude bears a striking similarity in the two places. If the G.W.R. is as astute as I conceive, it will soon come out with "Yet Another Startling Resemblance." This does not mean that Captain John Kendall, the adapter, has performed his task incompetently. He has brought more than the usual amount of skill to bear on his English version, and has Anglicised with a will and a wit. But the French story of MM. Armand de Caillavet and Robert de Flers is obstinately patriotic and refuses to forsake its country, even though you tempt it with the most local of allusions. And so, throughout the play, we cannot avoid a feeling of incongruity, a suspicion that the adapter is endeavouring "humano capiti cervicem jungere equinam." With all due respect to the G.W.R.

A CONFIRMED LOTHARIO.

Dad is a confirmed Lothario, an enthusiast in soft impeachments, an adept in butterflights. He has always led a life which, in his own words, is "eminently natural." In short, he is one of the da-hads. But there are some people who, like my Lord Buckhurst, can do anything and are never to blame; and of these Dad is typical. Now one day, on the edge of a kiss, a coquette laughs in Dad's face and tells him to look at it in the mirror. And there he sees lines and grey hairs and other ugly signs of an unwelcome climacteric. Straightway he renounces Venus and hastens down to Cornwall, to do the right thing by his illegitimate son, Dick, on whom he has not set eyes for two-and-twenty years. But he resigns the breaking of the news to old Parson Gylls, before whom he places the situation with less tact and good feeling than we should expect. For instance: Parson: "Then Richard was not born in wedlock?" Dad: "No he was born in Paris." A tasteless way to tackle a strange clergyman on a particularly delicate subject. However, it is Mr. Cyril Maude who does these things, and so you can't help liking Dad. This first act in Cornwall is the best. You are always interested, if you are sometimes a little anxious. There is a pretty love-scene between tongue-tied Dick and his sweetheart Georgina, played at exactly the right pressure by Mr. Kenneth Douglas and Miss Alexandra Carlisle. The second act, like the first, fails to skate over the thin ice of our susceptibilities without making a few ominous cracks. Dick, a slow-witted, excellent fellow, whose philosophy it is that one must be good friends with life, follows his Dad dutifully to town. There the two meet. Such a scene requires very sympathetic handling; but the authors are out for the guffaw. One of Dad's first remarks is: "Been a fine day"—which provokes the expected laughter from the front. The situation is not one that appeals to me as eminently humorous. Much better is the scene in which Dad endeavours to make a town johnny of Dick.

PSYCHOLOGICAL CONFUSION.

This brings us to the third act, which reverts to Lestithian. Unfortunately, it is nearly all talk and psychological confusion. I think the play could have been improved had the authors been willing to end on a note of bitterness, converting the whole into a satire on present-day admiration of personality. To summarise, you will find "Dad" rather interesting, rather unpleasant, rather unlikely in spots, but always finely acted. Mr. Cyril Maude is just the man for Dad. Only an actor with a thoroughly likeable personality could redeem the part; and Mr. Maude, despite his lapses, generally has us on his side. Mr. Kenneth Douglas gives one of his very best performances as Dick, playing with great sincerity and restraint. How pleasant it is to find our young actors really acting in modern plays, instead of relying on their personalities ! Miss Alexandra Carlisle's Georgina is charming, and even when, retelling the story of her life, she declares that "the sun was out, the roses were out, and we had a garden," she is convincingly natural. Nearly all the minor parts are in excellent hands.

"THE HARTLEY FAMILY" AT THE COURT THEATRE.

The productions by "The Play Actors' Society' have been a curious, mixed lot, some very interesting and some—very otherwise. The first enterprise of the new season is one of their interesting works. The name of Vincent O'Sullivan, the author of "The Hartley Family," is new to me, says a critic in the "Westminister." I shall be surprised if during the next few years I do not become well acquainted with it, for its owner possesses real power, a good deal of courage, and a gift for character-drawing. All this may be deduced from his play, although in some respects it is not a satisfactory affair. But how much more interesting than the mechanical adaptations of French pieces with which our patriotic managers are flooding the stage! Mr. O'Sullivan presents a picture, an ugly one, of an aspect of country life. A gentleman-farmer—a term which often means a person who is not exactly the one thing or the other—named Hartley married a pretty shop-girl; he was the only suitor out of many who had offered marriage. Hartley was a rather rough, violent fellow, with a weakness for whisky, and she was a high-spirited creature, with much good and much evil in her, and her life in the country was very dull. There came along a young fellow better looking, richer, and more refined than the husband, and evil relations began between them, at which the husband had to wink, for he was heavily in the young man's debt. Hartley took to drink, the wife got tired of the lover, who was intensely faithful, and she began flirting with somebody else.

A CURIOUS ELEMENT.

Here the author introduces a curious element. Although Hartley was madly jealous of Garth, the lover, he was tolerant of him; yet driven to fury at the idea of another lover. Indeed, he and Garth were like two husbands in a state of polyandry combining against an outsider. It is needless to follow up the painful story which led to scenes between the three and combinations of them that were quite thrilling in their force, and to a horribly comic slanging match between Mrs. Hartley and a vulgar friend of hers named Mrs. Formby Smithson, and finally to a curious ending, where the wife, who has been almost killed by her husband in a triangular row between the two of them and Garth, is looking for her husband with a feeling of tenderness in her heart at the moment when the poor devil, repentant, has gone off to commit suicide in the belief that his death is the only means of giving her a chance of happiness. The piece is rather crude, and has tiresome efforts at comic relief; but there is real force behind it and some subtlety and knowledge of life in the character of Mrs. Hartley, whilst the husband is drawn with great ability. The chief parts were very well played. Indeed, the performance of Mr. Herbert Bunston as Hartley is so vivid, so full of passion, so devoid of self-conciousness, that I shall not forget it for a long time. I do not think that anybody could have played the part better. Miss Dorothy Green acted very cleverly in the character of the wife and gave quite a striking picture of the hysterical creature. There was some force in the work of Mr. Charles King as Garth, the lover, and there was merit in the acting of Miss Georgette de Serville, who represented a hospital nurse, and in Miss Rose Dupre's picture of the vulgar Mrs. Smithson. Perhaps it can hardly be said that the audience was enthusiastic, although the reception was favourable. The piece as it stands is a little too brutal and blunt in speech, and rather too painful as well as unconventional for an ordinary professional audience.

"NEW YORK."

As was anticipated at the time of its production, the brilliant ballet "New York," at the Empire Theatre, is proving an immense success. Lydia Kyasht's new dances are a potent attraction; Mr. Fred Farren and Miss Ida Crispi create a nightly sensation in the wonderful "Yankee Tangle," and Mr. Lewis Douglas's dance is also a much appreciated feature of this most varied and popular of Empire ballets, which draws crowded audiences at every performance.

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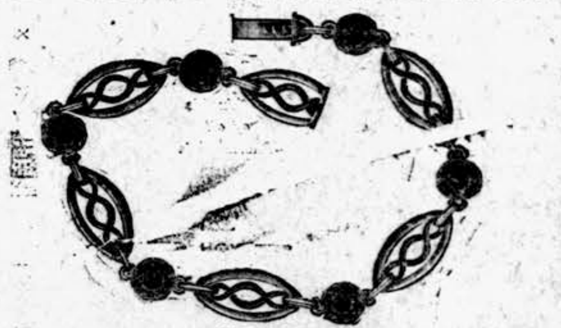

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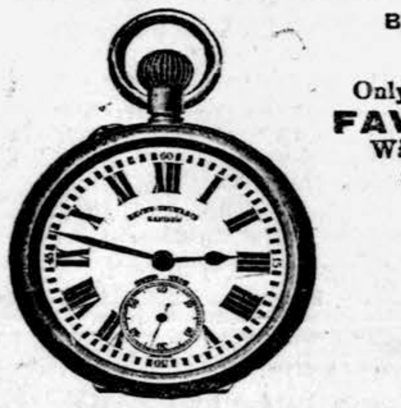

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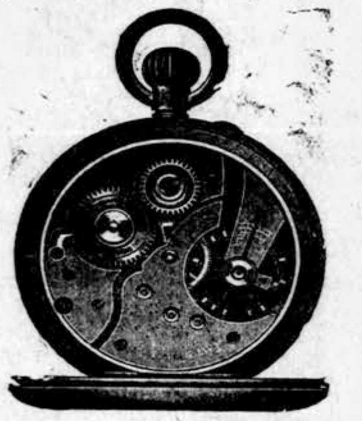

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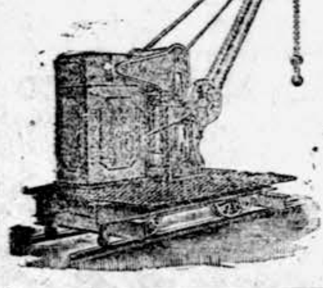

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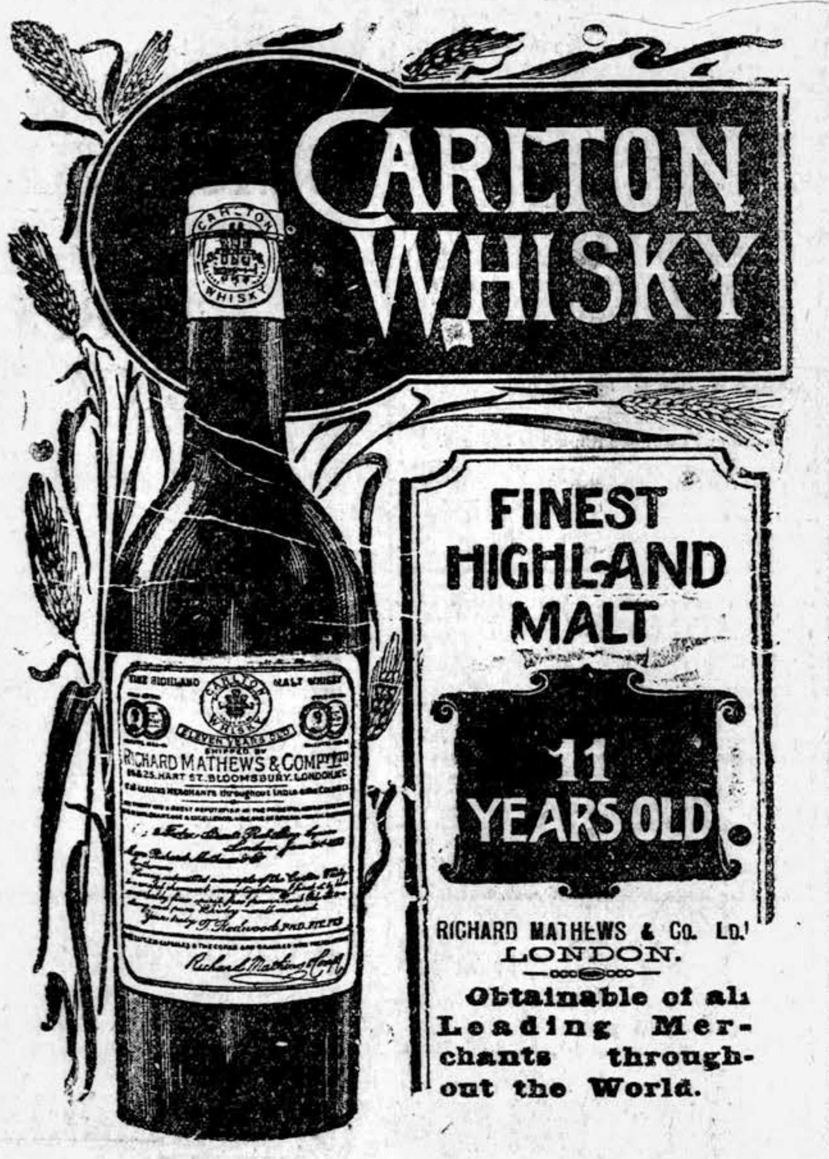

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